The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5507.—VOL. XXXV. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1855. PRICE SIXPENCE.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORTH SHORE STEAM FERRY, Windmill-street, next Macnamara's Wharf. Fares 3d. each person; children under 6 free; saddle horse sixpence.

STEAM TO BALMAIN, from the Gas Company's Wharf every ten minutes.

WATERVIEW DRY DOCK FERRY, BALMAIN.—The hours from the Dock and half-hours from the Parramatta steamers Wharf, calling at Luke's Wharf.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS. — The EMU and PELICAN steamers ply throughout the day between the following hours.
From Parramatta at 8, and 11 a.m., 4-30 p.m.
From Sydney at 9 a.m., and 1 and 4-15 p.m.
On SUNDAY.
From Sydney at 9 o'clock, returning at 4 p.m.
Fares—Cabin, 2s. 6d. Steerage, 1s. 6d., without charge for omnibus. Phœnix Wharf, December 27.

WATSON'S BAY. — The VICTORIA, from Campbell's Wharf, at 10, 12, 2·30, 4·30. From Watson's Bay, at 11, 1, 3·30, 6, calling at Elliott's Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay, each way, 15 minutes after the above periods. On SUNDAYS as above, omitting the trips from Watson's Bay at 11, and Campbell's Wharf at 12. Fares either way, 1s. Children half-price.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH. — The EMU steamer, THIS DAY, from Phœnix Wharf, at 10 a.m., and at 2 p.m. Calling at Woolloomooloo Bay, leaving Ellensville Pier at 11 and 6 o'clock.
Fares, 1s. 6d.; children, 1s. Phœnix Wharf, December 27th.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN, TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 8 o'clock, and every FRIDAY and TUESDAY MORNING at the same hour, leaving Gosford at 1 p.m.
Fares:—Cabin, 15s. Steerage, 10s.
Phœnix Wharf, 27th December.

STEAM to KIAMA.—The Kiama S. N. Co.'s steamer KIAMA leaves the Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, for Kiama, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at 10 o'clock; and leaves Kiama for Sydney every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 1 o'clock p.m.
Fares—Cabin, 15s.; steerage, 7s. 6d.
All freights must be paid in Sydney.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Vessels to and from SYDNEY and MORPETH.
The HUNTER, William Petley, commander.
The WILLIAMS, D. Harding, commander.
The PATERSON, J. Jardine, commander.

		s.	d.
Between Sydney and Maitland, either way,	Saloon......	12	6
	Fore cabin	6	0
Sydney and Newcastle,	Saloon......	10	0
	Fore cabin	5	0

And intermediate distances proportionally.
Arrangements have been made to run omnibuses to and from Maitland and Morpeth in connection with this Company's steamers, clearing passengers to or from Sydney and Maitland, at the above rates.
Freights to or from Sydney and Morpeth 15s. per ton.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.
H.R.N.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street. October 24.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The powerful mail steamship PATERSON, Captain JARDINE, for Morpeth, THIS EVENING, at 10 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street,
27th December, 1855.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—Still further reduction of fares by the A.S.N. Co.'s Hunter River steamers. Passengers conveyed to Maitland per omnibus free of additional charge.

	Saloon.	Fore Cabin.
Maitland	9s.	5s. 0d.
Morpeth	8s.	4s. 0d.
Newcastle	7s.	3s. 6d.

The COLLAROY, WM. MULHALL, commander, THIS EVENING, at 10 o'clock.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, 27th December, 1855.

STEAM to MORETON BAY. — Reduction in freight to Ipswich and steerage fares to Moreton Bay. Goods for Ipswich forwarded by the Company's river steamer. Freights to Ipswich, payable in Sydney, 45s. per ton.
The A.S.N. Company's iron steamship BOOMERANG, HENRY O'REILLY, commander, will be despatched as above THIS DAY, Thursday, at 8 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A.S.N. Company's Wharf, 27th December, 1855.

TO SAIL PUNCTUALLY at 3 P.M.— STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—Passengers and goods landed at the Railway Pier, and conveyed to Melbourne by rail, free of additional charge.
The A. S. N. Company's iron paddle steamship TELEGRAPH, GEORGE GILMORE, commander, will be despatched as above THIS DAY (Thursday), at 3 p.m. precisely.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 27th December, 1855.
Passengers will please leave their names at the booking office before 12, and have their luggage on board before 2 p.m. THIS DAY.

FOR MORPETH.—The CHANCE. SAWKINS and GRENFELL, Maitland Wharf.

FOR WOLLONGONG.—The ELIZABETH COHEN leaves Shoobert's Wharf, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street, on FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock, p.m.

FOR the MANNING RIVER.—The new ketch LIGHTNING, SUGDEN, master, is now loading, and sails on FRIDAY next.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR the RICHMOND RIVER.—The schooner CHIEFTAIN will leave for the above THIS DAY.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Northwood's Wharf; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Counting-house; 213, George-street.

WIDE BAY.—The ANN MARY, brigantine, will be despatched at once; now loading at the Flour Company's Wharf.

WIDE BAY.—Shippers and passengers are requested to send down their goods to the ANN MARY at once.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The clipper barque BELLA VISTA, 350 tons, WALTER R. TODD, commander. This vessel is too well known in the intercolonial trade to need any eulogy. She proceeds direct to the wharf without lightering a package, and will be despatched on SATURDAY next.
For freight or passage, with accommodation unsurpassed both for comfort and convenience, apply to JOHN MACNAMARA; or, to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The fine A1 schooner ARIEL, MACALLISTER master, is now loading at Russell's (late Kellick's) Wharf, and, having a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.
Apply to CHURCH and MOLISON.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The favourite schooner MARINER, CARTER, master, is fast loading at the Victoria Wharf, Erskine-street, and will have early despatch.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 109, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE direct. — The fine A1 schooner ELIZABETH, NOON, master, is now loading at Moore's Wharf, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to H. H. BEAUCHAMP, or to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—With immediate Despatch. — The splendid A1 clipper schooner UNCLE TOM is now receiving cargo at the Commercial Wharf, King-street, and wants but a few tons to complete her lading.
Apply on board, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 109, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The splendid A1 clipper brigantine SEBIM, GRIFFITHS, master, is now loading at the Circular Wharf, and will have early despatch.
For freight apply to WATSON and BIRD, Exchange-corner, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL for MELBOURNE Wharf.—To clear at the Customs THIS DAY. The A1 clipper schooner MARIA THERESA, BRIGHT, master, loading at the Circular Wharf, end of Pitt-street, can take a few tons more freight if sent down this day.
WATSON and BIRD, Exchange Corner, Bridge-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The well-known favourite clipper BRILLIANT, is now fast loading at the Victoria Wharf, Erskine-street, and will be despatched in a few days.
Apply on board, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 109, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The splendid Baltimore clipper EMILY JANE, now loading at Campbell's Wharf, has nearly the whole of her cargo engaged and will be despatched in a few days.
Apply to E. M. SAYERS, 177, George-street; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 109, George-street.

FOR GEELONG direct.—A regular and favourite trader, the A1 brigantine MARGARET, 142 tons, A. SIMMONDS, master, having all her dead weight engaged, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WATSON and BIRD, Exchange-corner, Bridge-street.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO GEELONG.—The barque EUEGENE sails positively on 28th instant.—The fine barque EUGENE, J. M'LEAN, commander, now lying at Circular Quay, opposite Old Commissariat. A full ship, except thirty tons light freight, which, if shipped THIS DAY, will be taken at a very moderate freight. The cabin and steerage accommodation of this vessel will bear inspection, and found truly comfortable. Steerage passengers taken at a very moderate rate.
Apply to Captain M'LEAN; or to HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office, Lower George-street, Sydney. 24th December.

FOR HOBART TOWN direct.—The packet brig EMMA, 170 tons, T. T. BROWN, commander. This vessel is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY next. To shippers, her rapid passages ensure a speedy conveyance for cargo, and to passengers, the comfort to be obtained and the urbanity of her commander—afford every hope of a pleasant voyage.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN MACNAMARA, Macnamara's Wharf.

FOR NELSON and WELLINGTON, to sail 5th January.—The first-class brigantine MACCLESFIELD, 150 tons, WILLIAM JARVIS, commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail as above.
For freight or passage apply to Captain JARVIS, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA direct.—The clipper brigantine OCEAN QUEEN, FRANCIS, commander, will leave for New Caledonia on the 1st January, 1856.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to J. DHANIS and CO., Macquarie-place.

FOR the NAVIGATOR ISLANDS. — The regular trader EUDORUS, Captain SEAMAN, will sail as above in a few days.
For freight or cabin passage apply on board, at Moore's Wharf, or to JAMES MALCOLM, 152, George-street.

FOR HONG KONG.—The A1 ship JAN HENDRICK, H. de JONG, master, will sail on or about the 30th December.
For freight or passage, apply to CRAWLEY and SMITH, agents.

FOR FRANCE (Dieppe).—The A1 French clipper ship GERTRUDE, will be loading in a few days. Early application is required, as the greater part of her cargo is engaged.
For freight or passage, apply to VIAL D'ARAM, MILLIERE, and CO., Wynyard-street.

FOR LONDON.—Wool and Passengers only.— To sail first week in January.—The splendid A1 clipper ship PRINCE OF THE SEAS, 1427 tons register, 2500 burthen, JOHN A. WILSON, commander, is now loading at the Circular Quay, and having all her dead weight and a large portion of her wool already engaged, offers to shippers and passengers advantages seldom to be met with. She carries an experienced surgeon, and her cabin accommodations (including a separate ladies' saloon) far exceed in dimensions those usually provided on long voyages.
For freight or passage, cabin and intermediate, apply to EBSWORTH and CO., Harrington-street; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 109, George-street.
P.S.—From the known fast sailing qualities of this vessel shippers can ensure their wools arriving in time for the early sales in London. Cargo received at the Circular Quay shed.

FOR LONDON.—The fine fast-sailing frigate-built ship ELLENBOROUGH, A1, 1031 tons, GEORGE HAYES, commander, is now loading at the Circular Wharf, and will sail early in January.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board; to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, or J. B. METCALFE. 29th November, 1855.

FOR LONDON.—The favourite ship MAID OF JUDAH, Captain ISAAC MERCHANT, will sail punctually on the 8th proximo. A single lady can still be accommodated with a cabin passage on moderate terms.
Apply to Captain MERCHANT, on board; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., Sussex-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.—To sail positively on the 6th January.—The A1 ship NIMROUD, JOHN GATENBY, commander, having the whole of her saloon cabins engaged, early application is necessary for intermediate berths, only a few being vacant; indeed, the latter are as roomy and well fitted-up as the first accommodations of many ships.
For freight of wool or passage apply to Captain GATENBY, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

TO SAIL ABOUT 15th FEBRUARY.—To Passengers for England.—The splendid new A1 ship LIGHT OF THE AGE, 1287 tons register, JOHN WILLIAMS, commander (late of the Marchioness of Londonderry). This vessel, being intended to trade regularly between London and Sydney, has been furnished with every care for the comfort and convenience of passengers. She is now alongside the Circular Quay, and intending passengers are invited to inspect her very superior poop accommodation.
A number of the cabins being already engaged, early application is necessary to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Exchange-buildings.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS for LONDON.— The fine frigate-built ship ELLENBOROUGH, A1, 1031 tons, has three poop cabins disengaged. Immediate application is necessary to the Captain, on board; to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT; or J. B. METCALFE.
N.B.—This vessel has excellent accommodation for a limited number of intermediate passengers.

CAROLINE, barque, Captain CRANG, for LONDON.—This vessel having all her dead weight on board, has room for a few bales of wool at reduced rates.
Early application is necessary to R. T. FORD, or GEORGE REES.

FOR LONDON.—So sail on the 20th January.— The well-known ship WATERLOO, 930 tons, J. B. SWANSTON, commander, having all her dead weight on board, will sail as above. Has a few cabins still disengaged, and has unrivalled accommodation for intermediate passengers.
For which, or freight, apply to Captain SWANSTON, on board; or to SMITH, CAMPBELL, and CO., Macquarie-place.

TO PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND.—To sail 15th JANUARY, the well known A1 Aberdeen clipper WOOLLOOMOOLOO, 627 tons register, J. ROSS, commander. Is now loading at the Circular Quay, and will sail on the 15th JANUARY. Passengers will do well to inspect her very comfortable cabin accommodation before deciding.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Exchange-buildings.

WHITE STAR LINE for LIVERPOOL direct. —The celebrated Royal Mail clipper ship RED JACKET, 4500 tons burthen, Captain MILWARD, will have dispatch as the mail packet of January 10th, from Melbourne, for the above port.
This magnificent ship, now on her third voyage, is so well known, that it is needless making any remark upon her sailing qualities. Her passages of 69 and 75 days prove her to be a vessel of extraordinary and almost unequalled speed. The saloons are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. The state-rooms, well ventilated and lighted, also furnished with beds, bedding, and linen.
The second cabin and intermediate accommodations are of a very superior kind, and the provisions furnished of the very best quality.
Captain MILWARD'S kindness and attention to his passengers are well known. Only two state rooms being reserved for Sydney, early application is necessary.
For plan of cabin and steerage accommodations, freight, or passage, and every information concerning the White Star Line of Packets, apply to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Macquarie-place.

JOHN BUNYAN, from LONDON.—Notice to Consignees.—Consignees of goods by this vessel are hereby informed that she will discharge her cargo at the Circular Quay, and they will oblige by causing entries to be passed accordingly without delay. Any goods impeding the ship's discharge will be entered and landed as they come to hand; at consignee's risk and expense; and the ship will not be liable for any loss of, or damage to, cargo after being landed.—GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents. 27th December.

SHIP SIR ISAAC NEWTON, from Hamburg. —Consignees of goods by this vessel are informed that she will discharge at Willis, Merry, and Co.'s (Botts' Wharf). Any goods impeding discharge of the cargo will be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense, and the ship will not be responsible for any loss of, or damage to, cargo after being landed. EDWARD SALAMON, agent.

WOOL to the FRENCH MARKET.—Liberal advances made on shipments of wool and other produce, by the French clipper ship GERTRUDE. VIAL D'ARAM, MILLIERE, and CO., Wynyard-street.

NORTH SHORE STEAM COMPANY.—Fifth and Last Call. Shareholders are requested to pay their fifth and last call of one pound per share into the Bank of New South Wales, to the credit of the Company.
By order of the Directors.
22nd December, 1855.

NORTH SHORE STEAM COMPANY.— IMPORTANT NOTICE.—December 20th, 1855.
At a meeting of the shareholders of the above company, held this day, at the Royal Hotel, it was unanimously agreed that the Directors be requested to make a fifth and last call on the shares taken up, and to allot new shares upon the express condition of purchasing a steamer with the amount of the call, and the proceeds of the new shares immediately, and running such steamer between Milson's Point and Circular Quay.
Letters from Mr. R. Campbell, M.L.C., in favour of supporting the Company's objects, were read, and fresh shares were taken up at once by Daniel Cooper, Esq., M.L.C., R. Hill, Esq., Mr. M'Innes, Mr. Davis, Mr. Parker, Mr. Zahel; and the Directors present agreed to send to parties interested a subscription list, and to make the said call.
The directors have made the fifth call of one pound per share, and the same is now notified accordingly.
(Signed) T. J. FISHER, R. HILL, D. N. JOUBERT.

THE FOLLOWING EMIGRANTS, per Sir Isaac Newton, from Hamburg, are open for Engagements:—

Carpenters	2
Cabinetmakers	2
Baker	1
Blacksmiths	3
Shoemakers	2
Printer	1
Shepherds	5
Female House Servants	6

Apply on board, at Willis, Merry, and Co.'s Wharf; or at the office of the undersigned.
EDWARD SALAMON, York and Wynyard streets.

SYDNEY ROAD TRUST.—Lease of Tolls.—The Commissioners of the Sydney Road Trust will receive tenders for the lease of the tolls to be collected at the Grose Farm Toll-gate, Parramatta-road, during the year 1856, until 3 o'clock p.m., on THURSDAY, the 27th instant. Sealed tenders to be addressed to the Secretary, 30, Hunter-street. The commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest tender.
FRANCIS H. GRUNDY, Secretary.

THE NEWTOWN AND COOK'S RIVER ROAD TOLL-GATE.—Sealed tenders will be received until the 27th instant, at noon, for the lease of the Toll-Gate, at Newtown, for the year 1856. Persons tendering must in their tenders name two respectable householders who, with the party whose tender shall be accepted, will be required to enter into a bond for the due payment of the monthly tolls in advance. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest tender. Tenders to be addressed to ARTHUR T. HOLROYD, 1, King-street, Sydney.—December 20th, 1855.

MUDBANK and COOK'S RIVER ROAD TOLL BAR.—The trustees of the above road hereby give notice, that they will cause to be put up to public sale, at the present toll-bar, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at noon, the Lease for one year from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1856, of the tolls and dues to be collected thereon. The terms and conditions of the sale will then be explained; in the meantime any information on the subject may be obtained from Mr. BEAUMONT, Castlereagh-street.

PARRAMATTA SOUTH.—The several Proprietors of Land in the immediate neighbourhood of the Railway Terminus having determined to form a Dam, 30 feet in width, across Beckett's Creek, similar in construction to that across Duck River, on the Sydney and Parramatta Road, in order that the purchasers of the several allotments advertised for sale by public auction may be supplied with pure water, Tenders for the work are invited to be sent in, not later than the 24th instant, addressed to Mr. WM. STONE, Toll-gate, Parramatta, where a plan will be submitted, so that the same may be completed with the least possible delay. Parties tendering will be required to find sureties for the due execution of the contract.

SYDNEY RAILWAY.—Cheap Excursion Trains (Second and Third Class only) on Boxing Day and the three following days. Notice.—The public are informed that on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, and three following days, viz., the 27th, 28th, and 29th instants, Special Excursion Trains will leave the Sydney Terminus at 10.30 a.m., returning from Parramatta at 7.0 p.m.
Fares, there and back—
Second Class, 2s. 6d. ... Third Class, 2s.
Return Tickets, available for the Excursion Trains only, can be procured at the Sydney Terminus only.
FREDERICK TERRY, Manager.
N.B.—The above trains will not stop at any intermediate station.
December 25th, 1855.

AUSTRALASIAN BOTANIC AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—SUMMER EXHIBITION.—By permission of His Excellency the Governor-General, the Summer Exhibition of this Society will be held in the Botanic Gardens, on THURSDAY, the 27th December.
Members and parties holding members' transferable tickets, and ladies and children introduced by a member, will be admitted at 2 o'clock; ladies so introduced upon payment of one shilling each, and children sixpence each.
Non-subscribers will be admitted at half-past 3 o'clock, by tickets, which will be charged for as follows:—
If purchased prior to the day of exhibition, one shilling each.
If purchased at the gate, one shilling and sixpence each.
Children, in any case, sixpence each.
Tickets may be purchased of Messrs. Waugh and Cox, Moffitt, and Sands and Kenny, stationers; and of Mr. Macdonald, fruiterer, George-street.
Any further information relative to the Exhibition may be obtained from the Secretary.
By order of the Committee,
W. H. CATLETT, Secretary.
230, Liverpool-street, 10th December, 1855.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Great success. Roars of laughter. Second night of the Grand Christmas Comic Pantomime of GEORGY BARNWELL, THE LONDON APPRENTICE; or, the Fairy of the Jewel Island.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—THIS EVENING MADAME ANNA BISHOP will make her third appearance in Australia in her far-famed Lyric Entertainments, will sing some of her most favourite and popular Songs and Ballads, and perform in appropriate dramatic costume, for the first time in Australia, part of the first act, and the entire second act of Donizetti's admired melo-dramatic opera of LINDA OF CHAMOUNI. To conclude with the VISIT OF THE MEXICAN BOY TO MADRID, and sing "La Catatumba." On account of the present indisposition of M. Bochsa, Mr. Stephen Marsh has been kind enough to direct the complete grand orchestra.
PROGRAMME.—PART I.—CONCERT.
Overture—"La Gazza Ladra," Rossini.
Recitativo—"Sorta è la notte," Cantabile, "Ernani involami," Cavatina, "Tutto sprezzo," (Ernani), Verdi—Mme. Anna Bishop.
Selections—Orchestra.
The Irish Emigrant—ballad—"I'm sitting on the Stile, Mary."—Mme. Anna Bishop.
Waltzes—Orchestra.
Scotch ballad—"John Anderson, my Joe,"—Mme. Anna Bishop.
Irish ballad—"Last Rose of Summer," T. Moore—Mme. Anna Bishop.
Part 2.—Scenes in dramatic costume.
Introduction—Orchestra.
Part of the first, and the whole of the second act, including the Grand Mad Scene, of Donizetti's LINDA OF CHAMOUNI, in English, first time in Australia. Linda (the maid of Chamouni, in a French court costume of 1760), Mme. Anna Bishop; Pierotto (friend of Linda, a Savoyard peasant), Mrs. Guerin; Antonio (father to Linda), Mr. Milne; Madelina (her mother), Mrs. Gibbs. In the above beautiful music, Madame Anna Bishop always introduces the favourite English ballad composed for her by Mr. Lavenu.
After which, first time, THE MEXICAN BOY AT MADRID! "La Catatumba," a Mexican song, sung by Madame Anna Bishop in Mexican language, in the picturesque dress of a Charro.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.— SCHOOL of ARTS.—Mr. FRANK FOWLER will deliver his FIRST ORATION in the large Hall of the SCHOOL OF ARTS on FRIDAY EVENING. Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. Woolcott and Clarke, George-street; Messrs. Moffitt, Pitt-street; the School of Arts; or by letter addressed "Secretary," 177, Liverpool-street."—HISTORY of the WAR.—Frank E. Fowler, Esq., Fellow of the Literary Institute of the British Empire, Member of the Parliamentary Corps of the House of Commons, and reporter in the Sebastopol Committee—will (by desire) deliver the first portion of his History of the War, including the Charge of Light Cavalry at Balaclava—in the New Hall of the School of Arts, on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT. The oration will commence at 8 o'clock, and terminate before 10. Admission—special reserved seats, 5s.; reserved seats, 2s. 6d.; seats, 1s. 6d.

SEBASTOPOL.—Dr. Bruhn's New Model of Sebastopol will be exhibited daily at the Royal Hotel, from 11 till 5, and in the evening from 6 till 8, commencing FRIDAY, December 28th. Admission, One Shilling.

MASONIC. — Lodge Saint Andrew, No. 358, Sydney.—Holding of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.—A meeting of the above lodge will take place on THURSDAY, 27th December (St. John's Day), high twelve, at the Fountain of Friendship Hotel, George-street South, for the installation of officers. MICHAEL CHAPMAN, Secretary.

FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN.—The Brethren of the Australian Social Lodge, No. 260, being the primitive Lodge of Australia, will meet at their Lodge Room, Drapers' Arms, South Head Road, on the 27th instant, being St. John's Day, at high 12, according to ancient custom, for the installation of officers and other business. After which the brethren will re-assemble at half-past 6 p.m., and dine together in open lodge. Tickets to be had from the stewards; or at the Lodge Room. Visiting brethren are especially invited to attend.
By order of the W.M. GEORGE SKELTON, secretary.

FREEMASONRY.—Lodge of Harmony, No. 814. —The Members are requested to attend at the Hall, York-street, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 27th instant (St. John's Day), at noon punctually. J. H. [illegible], Secretary.

FREEMASONRY.—Lodge of Australia, No. 548 —The members are requested to attend at the Hall, York-street, THIS DAY, 27th December (St. John's Day), at noon punctually. H. F. COLES, secretary.

FREEMASONRY.—Leinster Marine Lodge of Australia, No. 266. Meeting this St. John's Day at half-past 10 a.m. (By order of the W. M.) J. M. C. ROBINSON, Secretary.

WATERLOO RETREAT INN, Botany-road.— Old English Sports at this delightfully situated "Retreat." The sports of yesterday, Boxing-day, went off with great *eclat*, and caused great attraction. The sports will be continued TO-DAY. At 2 o'clock, there will be a horse-race for a hogskin saddle and bridle, complete, previous to which the Popular New South Wales Ladies' Walking Flying Pieman and most publicly undeniable acknowledged Grand Master champion Pedestrian of the World, who is now in full training on the Botany-road, near the noble sign of the Waterloo Retreat, will exercise his pedestrian agility by carrying a live goat on his back, drawing a gig in harness, a female passenger driving; and perform on the said highroad a variety of amusing pedestrian feats backwards and forwards in full speed—flying pace. No mistake.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Sermons in aid of the funds of this important institution will be preached on SUNDAY next, the 30th instant, at the Congregational Church, Pitt-street. The Rev. W. Slatyer will officiate in the morning, and the Rev. S. C. Kent, in the evening. Services at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m.

A MEETING will be held at Mr. MULLANY'S Fortune-of-War, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY EVENING, December 28th, at 8 o'clock, to make the necessary arrangements for calling a Public Meeting of the Citizens of Sydney, to consider the propriety of accepting a Memorial to the Governor-General in favour of the Report from the Select Committee on the City Commissioners' Department, when all persons interested are invited to attend. 27th December, 1855.

TO STONEMASONS and QUARRYMEN.—Tenders are required for sinking foundations and building the basement story of a house in Argyle-street. Apply to HENRY ROBERTSON, 254, Pitt-street.

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.—Tenders are required for the construction of Cabinets and Glass Cases in the hall of the Museum.
Plans and specifications may be seen on application at the Sydney Royal Mint. All tenders to be sent in before 11 o'clock, a.m., on SATURDAY, January 5th, 1856, addressed to the Trustees of the Australian Museum, and marked, "Tender for Cases" on the cover.
By order of the Trustees. GEORGE FRENCH ANGAS secretary. Sydney, December 21.

£1 REWARD.—Lost, on Sunday, 23rd instant, a Gold Mourning Ring, about midway on the walk opposite St. Mary's Church, description as follows: On the outside—"To the memory of"—on the inside, "Mr. E. Gold." The finder, by bringing the same to Mr. DOYLE'S, Campbell-street, opposite the cattle market, will receive the above reward.

£4 REWARD.—Lost from Jerrabomberra, near Queanbeyan, Four Horses, viz.: One light bay gelding, large long star on forehead, 16½ hands high, branded newly with a triangle on near shoulder, collar marked on off shoulder. A bay colt, about 14 hands 1 inch high, pulled tail, branded [illegible] over SS near side under saddle X on off shoulder and on near shoulder. A chestnut yearling filly, with a blaze on the face, branded with a triangle on near shoulder and No. 4 near side under saddle. Also a bay horse, with large star on forehead, two hind feet and off fore heel white, branded BK near side under saddle, 71 off side under saddle and triangle on near shoulder. Any person bringing these horses to Jerrabomberra, or giving by letter such information to the owner as will lead to their recovery shall receive a reward of £1 for each horse. P. C. PALMER. 22nd December.

£10 REWARD.—Stolen or strayed, one Brown Gelding, rising 4 years old, 15 hands high, branded GM near shoulder; if stolen the above reward will be paid on conviction of the thief, or £2 if strayed, by applying Mr. BARTLETT, Parramatta Domain; or A. GRIBBEN and SONS, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

FOUND, at Miller's Point, a brown Terrier Dog. The owner can have the same by paying the expense of this advertisement. ED. NEWTON, Leigh's Bond, Macquarie-place. December 26th, 1855.

SARAH HEMPSON having absconded from my service, the public are cautioned not to employ her. H. B. BRADLEY.

THE Undersigned being about to leave the colony, requests that all claims against him, may be sent in to DUNSMURE and STAFFORD, solicitors. JOSHUA J. WHITTING.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—The creditors of the undersigned are requested to meet at the office of Mr. William Deane, solicitor, 20, Hunter-street, at 2 o'clock p.m., THIS DAY, to refuse or accept an offer to be then made. JOHN D. CUSHION.

EMBROIDERY.—All descriptions of embroidery executed at 43, Alma-terrace, Yurong-st., Woolloomooloo

DEAN'S Furniture and Bedding Warehouse, City Theatre, Market-street, Sydney.

TO BE SOLD, a very handsome Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, on board the ship SALSETTE, now lying at Town's Wharf.

ESTABLISHMENT of a PUBLIC BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL.—Mr. R. MACDONNELL, lately the master of the National Model Schools, Sydney, and formerly master in the Training Department of the Normal School, Dublin, has decided upon establishing at Paddington a Public School, in which he hopes to see realised an idea he has long cherished, of presiding over an Institution which shall combine all that is popular in the new methods of elementary teaching, with a thoroughly scientific and classical course of training for students preparing to graduate in the University. In other words, Mr. Macdonnell is ambitious of applying and extending the system which he has seen so successfully employed in primary schools, to a High School of Gymnasium; which he trusts may form the nucleus of, and to some extent fill the place to be ultimately occupied by, an endowed Normal School.
With this object in view, he has commenced the erection of a suitable building, which he expects to have finished in time to receive pupils (male and female) by the 7th January next.
The situation of the school is conspicuously elevated and healthful, being in the centre of extensive grounds, which are to be devoted to the physical exercise and recreation of the pupils.
The Elementary or Lower School, will consist of a boys' and a girls' department; the latter being under the direction of a competent trained Mistress. An advanced class for young ladies will also be formed.
The High School will be open to students in mathematics, natural and experimental physics, English and classical literature, history, and elocution.
Boarders, of whom only a limited number can at first be accommodated, will share the advantages of both schools. They will also receive special instruction along with the pupil teachers.
To make this Institution available to pupils residing in Sydney, arrangements will be made for their conveyance by omnibus, at stated hours, free of additional charge.
SCALE OF CHARGES:—
Day pupils.—For the High School......... Four Guineas per quarter
Elementary School. One to Two Guineas ditto
Boarders, Twelve years of age and under...Fifteen Guineas ditto
over Twelve ....Eighteen Guineas ditto
(Payable in advance.)
Paddington, 7th December, 1855.

SURRY HILLS ACADEMY, conducted by the Rev. J. B. HUSTON, A.B., of Trinity College, Dublin.— The prizes awarded at the examinations held on the 18th and 19th instant to those young gentlemen who distinguished themselves by superior answering in their respective classes, will be presented to them on the 7th of January. Study will be resumed on the 8th January.
Terms quarterly in advance.
Boarders .... 60 guineas per annum.
Day pupils, senior ...... 16 ditto ditto
Ditto, junior .... 12 ditto ditto.

PUBLIC SCHOOL AT PADDINGTON.—To open on the 7th JANUARY, 1856.
SCALE OF CHARGES.
Day Pupils.—For the High School, four guineas per quarter; Elementary School, one to two guineas per quarter.
Boarders.—12 years of age and under, fifteen guineas per quarter. Over 12 years, eighteen guineas per quarter, (payable in advance.)
N.B.—An extra fee will be required from Day Scholars who wish to join the Pupil Teachers and Boarders in their lessons on Drawing, Music, the French and German languages, &c.
R. MACDONNELL, Head Master.
Paddington, December, 1855.

ROSE BANK, KIAMA, Establishment for the Education of Young Ladies.—Miss HINDMARSH begs to announce that the duties of the School will be resumed on the 16th of January. French and Italian are taught by a lady who acquired both languages on the continent; and Music by a finishing teacher. Board and education £55 per annum; accomplishments extra. Miss Hindmarsh intends to be in Sydney, and will be happy to take charge of her pupils to Kiama. Apply to Messrs. WAUGH and COX Sydney.

BALMAIN.—EDUCATION, mathematical, classical, and commercial, by a clergyman of the Church of England. The duties at Shannon Grove will be resumed January 15, 1856. There are vacancies for boarders in the house.

MR. CHAPMAN'S SCHOOL, Redfern. — The first quarter of 1856 will commence on the 7th January. Vacancies for boarders. Ariel Cottage, Redfern.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—The Rev. GEORGE F. MACARTHUR has completed arrangements which will enable him to receive six additional pupils into his family, at the close of the Christmas vacation. As the whole number of pupils accommodated cannot exceed twelve, early application is requested. St. Mark's, November 22.

THE MISSES LE METZ beg to intimate that their Establishment will be re-opened on MONDAY, the 7th January, 1856. N.B.—Vacancies for a few boarders. 22, Elizabeth-street North.

MODERN LANGUAGES.—Mr. J. H. SCOTT, Reader in German at the Sydney University. Applicants for private lessons should be forwarded before the 16th of January, 1856. Terms, 5 guineas a quarter.

MR. MORGAN, from Pembrokeshire, South Wales—Call on THEOPHILUS GRIFFITHS, at Dawson, Thompson, and Co.'s, George-street.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—The undersigned have the pleasure to inform their friends and the public that they have removed from the premises in 119, George-street, to their new stores in Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank. LEVICKS and PIPER. Sydney, 10th December, 1855.

TO WOOL GROWERS.—The undersigned will make cash advances on wool consigned to London for sale. GEORGE REES.—Sydney, December, 1854.

TO PAINTERS.—E. EDWARDS, Grainer and Writer, respectfully informs the Painting trade that he is graining doors, in imitation of any wood, from 2s. per side. 160, Crown-street, fourth house north of South Head Road.

TO CAPTAINS and Passengers of Ships.—Mr. W. J. PUXLEY, ship joiner.—Cabins fitted and decorated [on] reasonable terms. 17, Kent-street North.

HALL and ALDERSON, Tanners, Saddlers, Harness, and Boot Makers, 154, Elizabeth-street.

MR. J. E. SMYTH, Practical Dentist (for many years assistant to Mr. Belisario).—Mineral teeth of every natural shade supplied, from one to a complete set, on the most approved principles of the English and American systems. Teeth extracted with new improved instruments. Teeth stopped with gold-leaf; and the best approved cements for filling large cavities. Children's teeth regulated.—N.B. Teeth extracted gratis from 9 to 10 a.m., and advice given at any hour. No. 77, Castlereagh-street.

BONNETS, MILLINERY, &c.—C. J. WARNER begs to inform the Ladies of Sydney and the vicinity that he has opened the premises, 58, King-street, next Mr. Dixson's, jeweller, with a new stock of Straw and Leghorn Hats, Bonnets, and Millinery. The Trimming department, &c., will be under the superintendence of Mrs. Warner, late with G. C. Tuting and Co. C. J. W. trusts by his experience at home, as also in the first houses of the colony, and by keeping none but the newest fashions, at very moderate prices, to merit a share of the patronage of those who really want a good article. Bonnets trimmed, cleaned, and altered. Sydney, December 26th.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE, 110, Pitt-street. — J. STITT has just opened one case of ladies' and girls' glacé, silk, and satin bonnets, newest styles; also bridal bonnets.

TEETOTALLERS going a Holidaying should not fail to supply themselves with a bottle of Pratt's Citrated Kali, two teaspoonfuls of which, mixed with half a pint of pure water, make one of the most delicious and refreshing beverages it is possible for them to procure. Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by W. PRATT, chemist, &c., 48, Parramatta-street.

40,000 FEET Pitch Pine and Baltic Flooring, cheap. GOODLET and CO., 22, Erskine-street.

30,000 FEET Clear Pine, Ash, Cedar, &c., cheap. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street.

25,000 SLATES, Shingles, and Sheet Lead, cheap. GOODLET and CO., 22, Erskine-street.

500 DOORS and Windows, Hardwood Joists and Laths, cheap. GOODLET and CO., 22, Erskine-street.

DOORS, DOORS. — 50 first-rate English-made Doors, inch, 6 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 8 inches (in two capital cases), with patent rim locks and screws, butts and screws, and brass handles and fittings. Cash, 21s. each for the whole or half. Apply at Mr. DODDS, Mr. Breillat's Mills.

HOBART TOWN STONE LIME, of a superior quality, now landing ex Emma and Bella Vista, for SALE, by JOHN MACNAMARA, Macnamara's Wharf.

1000 BUSHELS MAIZE, ex Chance 100 ditto Barley, ex ditto
On SALE by SAWKINS and GRENFELL, Maitland Wharf.

NEWCASTLE COALS.—Now landing, a cargo of best Newcastle coal, large in size and low in price. Address, J. SHOOBERT, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, a Cargo of A. A. Coals—60 tons. GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO.

NOTICE.—The elegant Furniture and Effects for sale TO-MORROW, at the residence of W. Walker, jun., Esq., Fort-street, will be on view THIS DAY. For cards and catalogues apply at the office of EDWARD SALAMON, auctioneer. NB.—The carriage horses, harness, &c., will be sold at half-past 1 o'clock.

REMEMBER that the GREAT LAND SALE of THIRTY-TWO FARMS, and FIFTY-FOUR ALLOTMENTS, of the O'Connell Estates, comes off at St. Mary's, South Creek, on THURSDAY next, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock, a.m. —and that intending purchasers, will be gratuitously conveyed to the spot, in an omnibus, which will leave the Railway Terminus at Parramatta, on THURSDAY MORNING, immediately after the arrival of the train which leaves Sydney at 8 o'clock a.m., on 27th instant.—JAMES T. RYAN, auctioneer.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A certain remedy for all liver and stomach complaints. The daughter of Mrs. Cox, of Wellington, New Zealand, was for three years in a most deplorable state of health, caused by her liver and stomach being out of order. The mother tried a variety of remedies, but unfortunately the child was not benefited by the same, on the contrary, she gradually became worse. Seven weeks ago she commenced to use Holloway's Pills, in accordance with the printed directions, they have completely cured her, after every other remedy had failed to give her the slightest relief. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:— 1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

A GARDENER WANTED immediately for the Lunatic Asylum, Tarban. He must be a practical kitchen gardener, with abundant colonial experience and satisfactory testimonials. The terms are very liberal.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Apply to JOSEPH COOK and CO.

MORETON BAY.—Agencies wanted for Flour, Tea, and Sugar, by HENRY HOCKINGS, Alma House, Ipswich.

GOVERNESS.—A Family leaving the colony in January for England, wish to see a lady who has been their resident Governess for the last eighteen months, engaged in a similar situation before they leave. She instructs in the usual branches of an English education, together with music and French; she will be highly recommended for her capability and method of imparting instruction, by the family she at present lives with. Apply to A. M., care of Flavelle, Brothers, 208, George-street.

MATTRASS and PALLIASSE Maker wanted, preference will be given to any one who has a palliasse frame, which can be erected on the premises. Apply at the Sydney Bedstead and Bedding Warehouse, 415, George-street, near Bathurst-street, at 10 o'clock THIS MORNING.

PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A Widow Lady, near Sydney, is desirous of receiving two little girls to educate with her own. Music and French if required. Address H. M., Sandon and Co., 171, George-street.

TUTOR.—A Gentleman resident on the River Hunter wishes to engage a Tutor for his family a Gentleman perfectly qualified to teach, and willing to use his best endeavours for the advancement of his pupils. To such a person terms would be liberal. References as to character and qualifications required. Please apply at the Rev. Dr. FULLERTON'S Haymarket, Sydney.

TO PASTRYCOOKS.—Wanted, wholesale, a regular supply of pastry, buns, and every other article in the trade, of the very best quality. Address, CONFECTIONER, *Herald* Office.

TO CAPTAINS, &c.—A Medical Gentleman, who came out as surgeon to a passenger ship, would be glad of a similar appointment home. Has no objection to proceed to any other port. Address G. D. N., Dr. Eichler's, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill.

TO PRINTERS.—Wanted a Pressman. Apply by letter to G. MAXTED, *Telegraph*, Newcastle.

TO LABOURERS.—Wanted a few Labourers. Apply at the Argyle Stores, Argyle-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, three Hands. Apply to W. F. PICKERING, Brickfield-hill.

WROUGHT-IRON TANKS.—Wanted, Ten, to hold each about 250 gallons. Address or apply at Mr. RANDLE'S Office, Bligh-street.

WANTED, a Man accustomed to take care of a horse, to wait at table, and make himself generally useful about a house. Apply personally, between the hours of 10 and 11, to Mr. FREDERICK TERRY, Sydney Railway Terminus.

WANTED Shepherds, married and single, for Wide Bay district. Apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 76, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a respectable Youth as an apprentice to the boot making business. THOMAS FISHER, bootmaker, 61, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a Governess to proceed to the Hunter. Unexceptionable references required. Apply to Mrs. RICHARD HILL, Bent-street.

WANTED, a Chief Officer for a Coasting Vessel, of about 50 tons. References as to character, &c., required. Apply at the Government Shipping Office, Lower George-street; or, to J. SHOOBERT, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a Gentleman to join the Advertiser (who is already established), in the practice of Photography; he must be able to command a little money, and should have some knowledge of the art. Apply 192, George-street, first floor.

WANTED, a second-hand American Stove. Address J. L., 1, Newtown Road, near the Glebe.

WANTED, a Partner to join the Advertiser in the Shipping Business. Address, Café, 190, George-street. ALPHA.

WANTED, by a Young Lady, who thoroughly understands her business, an engagement in a drapery or ready-made linen warehouse; a country store preferred. Address AMY, Post Office, Paddington.

WANTED, in a Gentleman's Family, a respectable Young Woman (English), to attend on two children and do needlework. Apply for cards of address A. F., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, a Stout Lad, one used to the kitchen preferred. Apply at Pelham's Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a good General Servant; also, a Nurse Girl. Character indispensable. Apply at Mrs. DODD'S, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, next to the Chapel; or 156, George-street.

WANTED, for three years or longer, Small Cottage, garden, paddock, and water; within three or four miles of Sydney. Rent (which must be very moderate) paid in advance, if desirable. Address, with particulars, Mr. WILSON, Shipping Master's Office.

WANTED, a Wet Nurse, without incumbrance, and who would have no objections to proceed to England. Apply 81, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a Female Servant as Cook. Apply to Mrs. KNOX Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a competent Laundress. Apply to Mrs. KNOX, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, by a Young Lady, a situation as Teacher or Companion. She is competent to give instruction in the usual branches of an English education, with the rudiments of French, and has been accustomed to the management of a household. No objection to the country. Address W. F., 14, Castlereagh-street North.

WANTED, Board and Residence, for a permanency, for two Gentlemen, in a gentleman's family, where there are no other boarders. Address, stating terms, to LOTUS, *Herald* Office.

WANTED, to proceed to the Manning River.— Eight to ten pairs of sawyers
Two brickmakers
Four Bushmen, accustomed to split shingles and treenails.
JOHN A. MATHEWS, Queen's-place.

WANTED, a Female Servant as Cook. Apply to Mrs. LITTLE, Macleay-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a Female as General Servant. Apply at 95, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply at DE LISSA'S Furniture Warehouse, 155, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an active Youth as Porter. W. F. PICKERING, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a Cook and Housemaid. Apply to Mrs. PICKERING, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED a Man, to make himself generally useful. One accustomed to a Public House preferred. Apply at the Lord Nelson Hotel, Miller's Point.

WANTED, by a respectable Married Woman, who was lately confined, a situation as Wet Nurse. Apply to Dr. JENKINS, Chippendale. No objection to take the baby home.

WANTED a good Groom. Apply at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, this Morning.

WANTED, a Pianist. Apply at the Crown and Kettle, corner of York and Barrack streets.

WANTED, a good Farm Servant. Apply to W. LINDSAY, Napoleon Inn, Windmill-street.

WANTED, a sober steady Man as Groom, and to make himself generally useful. Apply, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, to Mr. J. T. NEALE, Sussex-street, near the Victoria Foundry.

WANTED, a Young Girl as Nursemaid. Apply at No. 14, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a Single Man, acquainted with the Sydney corn trade, to make himself generally useful. Apply opposite the Rose of Australia, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a Front Room, furnished, with use of a kitchen, by a respectable couple, near Market and Pitt streets. Address, APARTMENTS, *Herald* Office.

WANTED, a Kitchenmaid. Mrs. DIXON, Sion House, Myles'-buildings, Cumberland-street North.

WANTED, two good English Servants. Apply to Mrs. COOPER, 86, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a respectable Female as general Servant; Scotch or German preferred. Also, a girl about 16, to assist with a young child, and has been used to needlework. Apply to Mrs. J. JACOBS, 182, George-street, opposite Hunter-st.

WANTED, by a Young Man a Situation where he could learn the grocery business. Address A. B., Newtown Post Office.

WANTED, a good General House Servant, also a smart active Young Man or Lad, to make himself useful. Apply to WILLIAM LOVE, Eagle Tavern, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a respectable Person, as Nurse, for one child. Apply at 3, Fitzroy-terrace, Redfern.

WANTED, a Young Lad, to make himself generally useful. Apply to JAMES WEIR, William-street.

WANTED, for an Establishment in the interior, a Druggist's Assistant. Unexceptionable references required. W. T. PINHEY, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a Gentleman, to play on the Violin or Flute; also, a Gentleman, to sing at a Concert. Address A. B., 59, South Head Road.

WANTED, an active Young Man, to work in a butcher's shop and drive a cart. Apply WILLIAM TYE, Newtown.

WANTED, a Barmaid; one thoroughly acquainted with her business. Apply to the City Wine Vaults, 125, George-street, opposite Jamison-street.

WANTED, a steady, respectable Young Man as Cook. GEORGE ETHEREDGE, Warwick House, Haymarket.

WANTED, a Journeyman Baker. Apply to A. SMAIL, Miller's-point.

WANTED, a Young Man. Apply at SKINNER'S Hotel.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply at SKINNER'S Hotel.

WANTED, a General Servant, of good character, by Mrs. TAIT, 212, George-street.

WANTED, a General House Servant. Apply at 81, Gloucester-street.

ACCOMMODATION for a respectable Married Couple or Single Gentlemen, at 4, Horbury-terrace, Macquarie-street.

A GOOD substantial Store of three floors, TO LET. Apply to J. S. VILES, Kent-street North.

BUSINESS PREMISES, THE WHARF, AUCKLAND.—TO BE LET, three excellent Stores, each having three floors and stone cellarage, newly-erected, with every regard to strength and accommodation, on the best part of the New Wharf, Commercial Bay, Auckland, within a few doors of the William Denny offices.
To shippers of produce they offer particular advantages. For banking premises they are unequalled in Auckland, being in the centre of the business quarter.
Any communications will be attended to by the next opportunity. ALBERT WILLIAM HANSARD, Estate Agent, Shortland-street, Auckland.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, or Furnished Apartments, in a pleasant and healthy situation. No. 1, Trinity-place, Lower Fort-street.

BOARD and Residence for Families or Gentlemen, Elizabeth st. (late Read's Bazaar). Superior Office to LET.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 7, Argyle-place, next to Dr. M'Kellar's; also, a Coach-house and Stable.

COACH-HOUSE and STABLES.—To be LET, at a moderate rent, to a respectable tenant, a Coach-house and Three-stalled Stable; water laid on. For particulars enquire of Mr. CONSETT STEPHEN, solicitor, Elizabeth-street.

COTTAGE RESIDENCE, healthy locality, on the borders of Toxteth Park, Glebe-road; Large Rooms, detached kitchen, and out-offices. Moderate rent. Apply to J. C. ROSSITER.

FIRST-RATE BUSINESS PREMISES, in the most central part of Pitt-street, near the Victoria Theatre.— To be LET, for remainder of term of lease, about three years, those commodious and central premises in Pitt-street, next to Mr. J. Smith's hat establishment, lately occupied by Mr. G. Samuels, with counters, shelves, large and handsome pier glass, gas fittings, and every convenience for at once commencing business without the slightest expense. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN JACOBS, 182, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.

GOULBURN.—TO LET, those extensive Business Premises known as the National Store, recently in the occupation of Mr. P. T. Solomon. They are situate in the very best part of Auburn-street, in the centre of the business, and have been rendered, by the judicious additions, alterations, and improvements of the late tenant, without exception the most commodious premises in the town. They have been recently painted, papered, and repaired throughout, so that the tenant will be able to take possession without the least expense. The stores are fitted up in first-class style, with everything requisite in a general store. The fixtures may be either included in the rental, or taken at a valuation. For full particulars apply to P. DIGNAM and CO.
Goulburn, December 21st, 1855.

GREAT REDUCTION OF RENTS. — Several houses to LET in the neighbourhood of Woolloomooloo. 1 house contains 3 rooms. 3 houses contains 4 rooms. 3 houses contains 5 rooms and kitchen; 1 house situate in William's-terrace, Stanley-street, contains 6 rooms and kitchen. To respectable tenants the rent will be moderate. Apply to Mr. GUEST, No. 9, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

HANDSOME Furnished Bed and Sitting Room TO LET, 16, Elizabeth-street North. No other lodgers.

OFFICE to LET.—That spacious Office, 212, George-street, now occupied by the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Apply to Captain SPARKES; or Messrs. TAIT and CO. 212, George-street.

PRIVATE BOARD and Residence for lady or married couple. Apply at La Ville de Paris.

PRIVATE BOARD and Residence for families or gentlemen, Mrs. DIXON'S, 4, Myles-buildings, Cumberland-street North.

RESPECTABLE Board and Residence, at Mrs. O'REILLY'S, 1, Maultry's-buildings, Church-hill.

STORES, Offices, and Cellars to LET, from the 1st of January next, now in the occupation of Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., at the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, Apply to SAMUEL LYONS, 2, Richmond-terrace, Domain.

TO LET, the most desirable Premises at Balmain, at present in the occupation of J. H. Williams, United States' Consul, and consisting of dwelling house, coach-house, stable, and out offices, with an inclosed paddock of about two acres of ground. The house has a northern aspect fronting Waterview Bay, commanding one of the best views of the harbour, and of the Parramatta steamers as they pass and repass daily. The rooms are large and lofty—drawing, dining, and breakfast rooms; store-room and pantry, fitted with every convenience, on the first floor, and four large and airy bedrooms on the second floor; servants' sleeping rooms, laundry, and cellars in the basement, and the kitchen in a wing attached to the main building. There is a never-failing well of soft water. Possession can be given after the 1st January next, and can be viewed daily between the hours of 11 and 5 o'clock. For cards of admission apply to the undersigned. J. H. WILLIAMS, Circular Wharf; or J. B. METCALFE, Bridge-street. December 20, 1855.

TO LET, a House in Sussex-street South, opposite Hough's Mills, containing three rooms, kitchen, and water laid on. Rent 25s. per week. Apply to Mr. HUNT, Phillip-street North, between the hours of 10 and 1.

TO BE LET, the House, No. 15, Dowling-street, at present in the occupation of Mr. Young; it contains six rooms (the drawing-room being large), a good kitchen, servants' room, and cellar, with large yard and well, &c. The House is in excellent repair, in every respect, and is situated in the best part of Dowling-street. Apply to Mr. YOUNG, O'Connell-street.

TO LET, Two Houses in Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point, containing seven rooms, large kitchen, and pantry; two-stall stable, with coach house, hayloft, and servants' room, &c. Enquire, between the hours of one and two o'clock, at No. 16, Crown-street, Miller's Point.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a Wharf and Two Stores, well adapted for the coasting trade, and known as Taylor's (late Maitland) Wharf. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, timber merchant, Market-street West.

TO LET, No. 6, Barrack street, suitable for a warehouse or office. Apply to Mr. DAVID JONES, George-street.

TO LET, a four-roomed House in Burton-street, No 49. Apply at the Golden Fleece, Brickfield-hill.

TO LET for a term of years, a Cottage, containing seven rooms, with garden ground, fishery, bathing house, and out-offices, pleasantly situated at the head of Hen and Chicken Bay, within about a mile of the railway station, and a similar distance from the Parramatta River steam wharf at Tarban.
Also, Two Paddocks of about ten acres each, contiguous, fenced in, which may be let with the cottage, or otherwise.
Also, some smaller allotments at the same to be LET.
A respectable tenant will be liberally dealt with. For further particulars apply to Mr. BROCKSTAYNE, on the premises.

TO LET, spacious Offices in Lyons'-buildings. Apply to Messrs. WOOLCOTT and CLARKE, on the premises.

TO LET.—House in Kent-street North, No. 24, containing seven Rooms, at present occupied by Mr. J. Emanuel; vacant first week in January. Apply to Mrs. PALMER, 22, Kent-street North; or, S. PALMER, Pitt and King streets.

TO LET, from the 1st of January next, a Cottage in Brisbane-street, near Lyons-terrace, containing six rooms, with detached kitchen and servant's room above, now in the occupation of Mr. Magrath; garden in front and in the rear. Apply to SAMUEL LYONS, 2, Richmond-terrace, Domain.

TO LET, at "Woodstock Terrace," Paddington. Two comfortable Family Residences, situated at the corner of Elizabeth and Underwood streets. Rent moderate. For particulars apply on the premises; or to Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Timber Merchant, Market-street West.

TO LET, the House, No. 36, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo, having six rooms, and fitted up with every convenience. Apply to Mr. S. H. TERRY, Potts' Point.

TO LET, No. 63, Glencairn-place, William-street, Woolloomooloo, an eight-room House, with stable, coach-house, and hay loft, plenty of water, and a large yard. Apply to Mr. GEORGE PATON, Kent-street North.

TO LET, the unexpired term of 18 months of the lease of the premises occupied by the undersigned as offices and warehouses in Macquarie-place. The above are the most convenient business premises in Sydney, being in the immediate neighbourhood of the Custom-house, and adjoining the Circular Quay, which at a trifling expense a road could be made into the yard, which is large enough for the storage of several cargoes of timber or other goods, not liable to damage by exposure to the weather. The stores are very extensive, and will hold at least 2000 tons of goods, while the offices are amongst the best and the most agreeably situated in Sydney. There is also a good cottage for the residence of a storekeeper. The premises can be viewed at any time, and possession given on the 1st of January next. WILKINSON BROTHERS and Co., Macquarie-place.

TO LET, Clarendon House, Cumberland-street, lately occupied by A. Stanger Leathes, Esq., with coach-house, stable, and large yard. The house comprises ten apartments; the dining and drawing rooms are very large and elegantly fitted up, and the view of the harbour, lighthouse, North Shore, and surrounding scenery is unsurpassed. On view TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, from 12 to 4; or apply to JOHN COPLAND, Nelson Bay Road, Waverley.

TO LET, Minton Villa, Woolloomooloo Bay, with the adjoining cottage, at present occupied by the proprietor, Mr. J. Gordon Griffiths, who is removing to Manly Beach Hotel. The above premises are situated in a most splendid garden, in the highest state of cultivation. Apply on the premises, No. 1, Bourke-street. December 25.

TO LET, a Dwelling-house, offices, stores, cellars, &c., &c., lately occupied by Messrs. Haege and Prell; also the Stores at the back of the above and fronting Wynyard-square. JAMES COOK.

TO LET, for such term as may be agreed upon, from eighty to 100 acres of rich brush Land, on clearing leases, in lots of twenty acres or more, on the Dingo Creek, Manning River. There is a never-failing supply of pure water running through it. For further particulars enquire of Mr. W. MALCOLM, Baltic Wharf, bottom of Market-street, Sydney; or J. STACE, Lamb Inn, Wingham, Manning River.

TO LET, a Butcher's Shop, at the corner of Kent and Crescent streets, now in the occupation of Mr. W. Robinson. For particulars apply to JOSEPH BAYLISS, 334, George-street; or Mr. ANDREW GOODWIN, Lord Rodney Hotel, Kent-street.

TO LET, in Underwood-street, Paddington, No. 6, Elizabeth-buildings, containing four rooms and kitchen. Apply to Mr. COWLISHAW, 40, Burton-street.

TO MILLERS, CONTRACTORS, and others.— TO LET on Lease, those extensive and commodious Stores, situate in Bathurst-street, adjoining the Australian Brewery; together with the exclusive right to a large flagged yard in the rear. These stores are admirably adapted for the storage of flour, grain, &c., and could with a trifling outlay be converted into a first-rate flour mill. Apply WILLIAM CLARKE and CO., Australian Brewery.

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REVIEW.

(From the Edinburgh Review for July.)

Souvenirs Contemporains d'Histoire et de Littérature. By M. VILLEMAIN, Membre de l'Institut. 2 vols. Paris: 1854 and 1855.

No book has of late made a greater sensation in French society than M. Villemain's *Souvenirs*. Many reasons will account for this interest; the public were naturally curious for a work, which was to break a silence of several years; the man who during the last quarter of a century had taken a part in the politics of their country, were anxious to obtain information upon the period immediately preceding that of their own activity; whilst to those of an older date, the name of M. de Narbonne (the hero of M. Villemain's first volume) promised a memorial of their own times; lastly, the mass, included in the term 'general readers,' were instinctively assured of the satisfaction in store for it from this remarkable publication. But to make our reader fully aware of the various bearings of the volumes now before us, it will be as well to recall summarily to their memories the principal occurrences of M. Villemain's career.

Born in Paris at the end of 1791, the first recollections of Abel François Villemain did not, as was the case of too many of his older contemporaries, revert to the revolutionary saturnalia with such vivacity as to make him identify despotism with security, or offer up hymns to the subtle Cæsar whose victory over anarchy was the death-blow of freedom. When the boy whose fame was to be so precocious, began to receive the first impression of public events, the liberator had already grown into a tyrant, and the hero of the 18th Brumaire was far advanced upon that fearful path where each step, if indeed it led to glory, cost the blood of the thousands who were to have been the rising generation of France. The amount of oppression against which M. Villemain was to rebel became manifest years later, and, after his intelligence had been from boyhood to early youth gradually hoarding up treasures of antipathy against the system which hoped in silence and darkness to stifle France, his twentieth year was destined to witness that monstrous and most wilfully incurred calamity—the Russian campaign of 1812.

From this early epoch of M. Villemain's life, dates also the first dawning of his fame. In 1811, M. de Fontanes, then Grand Master of the University, named him Professor of Rhetoric at the *Collège Charlemagne*, and the Parisian youth, so little disposed to respect, bowed — awestruck as may be said by his superiority—to the lessons of this boy of nineteen. The following year, the *Académie Française* proposed for its prize essay the panegyric of Montaigne, and the youthful Professor gave for a time his whole attention to what is to this day accounted one of the most elegant compositions in the French language. He gained the prize, but, in our opinion, it is needless to add the fact, vastly vaunted by some biographers, namely, that the famous *Eloge de Montaigne* was written in a week. Two years after the Panegyric of Montaigne, the Academy, by the proposal of an Essay on the 'Advantages and Disadvantages of Criticism,' furnished M. Villemain with a subject that really seemed on purpose for him. The highest distinction was his for the second time, and he may be fairly said, in the early days of the Restoration, to have been the literary idol of the hour.

But, if his academic fame could go no further, there was another point on which the adversaries and partisans of M. Villemain were less assured. To what party, or rather to what *nuance* (for slight variations of tints were counted them), to what *nuance* of party did he belong? A short time suffized to show. In 1816 the prize of eloquence was again awarded to the writer of the *Eloge on Montaigne*, for a *Panegyric on Montesquieu*; and it has been said of M. Villemain, that in youth he was as surely the perpetual laureate of the Academy as he has since become officially its perpetual secretary. The *Eloge de Montesquieu*, however, was more than a literary achievement, and from this time forward no doubt any longer existed of the political opinion to which M. Villemain belonged. The moderate liberals, the men at whose head stood Royer Collard, felt that a new champion was added to their ranks, and their influence rewarded him with their Professorship of Eloquence at the Sorbonne.

With this nomination began the real and active influence of M. Villemain upon the literature of France. To have a notion of what enthusiasm, grounded upon personal esteem and unlimited admiration, may arrive at, it will suffize to talk with any of the men who at the period of these celebrated lessons were just expanding into intellectual life. From all parts of the country, from town and province, crowds flocked to listen. The young Professor was enabled, by a combination of qualities peculiar to himself, to wield almost unexampled authority over the public mind, and whilst the French youth hailed in him the courageous liberal who denounced as a crime every exclusion of foreign literature and of original genius, the most pedantic of the classical school could not choose but admire a correctness of diction, a loftiness of style, that at once proclaimed him a disciple of the greatest writers of the *siecle de Louis XIV*.

M. Villemain is the first literary critic of modern France,—her first *aesthetiker*, to use a German term,—and his earliest years, as we have shown, were devoted (especially between 1814 and 1825), to raising the art whereby the creations of genius are analysed and explained to the student to the height of a philosophical science. From 1825, after the death of Louis XVIII., to the fall of the monarchy in 1830, another aspect is observable in M. Villemain's teaching, as in that of most of his colleagues of the Sorbonne. "France," says the eloquent Professor in a chapter of his *Souvenirs*, "was already in possession of a vast number of Representative forms, obtained in the midst of those controversies, whether speculative or practical, which are the moral life of nations. In ten years of Representative Government (incomplete in the outset), she had recovered from the greatest disasters that the fatal necessities of the spirit of conquest ever entailed upon a country, and she had arrived at a very high degree of well-being and liberty combined. There was in France at this moment (1826—1829) considerable happiness with less security; much material prosperity and a singular agitation of the public mind."

This is the very state of all others which most favours the absorption by the political spirit of whatever the realm of Intellect contains. Poetry, eloquence,—whether of the schools or the bar,—art of all kinds, the stage, and society itself, become the conductors of opposition as surely as parliamentary debates. Allusions are seized hold of at every turn, and often even denounced or applauded, as the case may be, where they were wholly unintended. In the history of all nations such epochs has served to bring out tenfold the natural talent; to increase tenfold the merited influence of those teachers whose office it is to awaken in the attentive youth around them the deep and genuine sense of the sublime. At such periods there mingles with the study of great achievements and great thoughts a homely thought it naturally makes sure of a hold; the past—sort of present life, which animates and inspires both master and disciple; and he who was before but the priest of a Hero-worship, conceives the hope of becoming a hero himself? *To be doing* is man's natural impulse, and by so much as he is the more active, by so much is he the healthier and the better. Reduce a noble intelligence to the mere duty of recording dead events, of commenting upon words without application to his own immediate sphere of existence, you interest the brain only, and draw forth the qualities which are after all but necessary to the composition of a clever and methodical archivist; but imbue the same spirit with the conviction that his words are actions, that of his lessons and ideas there shall be something born; place upon his shoulders the glorious load of active responsibility, which, whilst it excites his best energies, steadies him; and then, if he be honest, you shall see before you not a rhetorician, but a *patriot*—not an author," to use Pascal's fine expression, "but a man." Nowhere was the truth of this better exemplified than in the case of France in the latter years of the Restoration. Villemain, Cousin, Guizot,—to men (so merely the chiefs of those famous schools in which the students were the flower of the Parisian youth) —were carried to the pitch of elevation they attained by the proud consciousness of creative power; they felt that they imparted life, and could almost follow the ignition of each ardent soul at the spark barely emitted from their own. And they were over-impatient,—that they committed a great (perhaps, for the honour and liberty of their country an irremediable) mistake,—this, we imagine, none of them now hesitates to admit; but therein can be found no argument against Minds the purity of their conviction or its depth. Had they been older men they might have shown greater prudence, they could not have been more sincere.

It is to this and the preceding period of the Empire that M. Villemain's *Souvenirs* relate, although he has somewhat inaccurately described them as *contemporary* history. The revolutions he has witnessed, and the political experiments in which he has borne some part, belong altogether to the past; but one of the resources of French literature in its present state is, to satirise the present by a contrast with former liberties, or a parallel with other epochs of despotism. It is scarcely necessary, we presume, to prove to the followers of any political sect the unripeness of France for Republican institutions. The ultra-democrats of America stigmatise her as *unworthy* of them; so let it be; unworthy or not, even they recognise her *usefulness* for them. Remains, then, monarchy, constitutional or absolute monarchy, for what is known since Montesquieu by the name of a mixed principle of government; against the applicability of this, which the larger portion of genuine Liberals admit to be the most perfect form of Government of which man's imperfect nature is capable, we have the two abortive attempts of the Restoration and Louis Philippe's reign. "If," it is alleged very generally now, "if France were capable of supporting Constitutional Government, the two Revolutions of 1830 and 1848 would not have succeeded so well." And then the word "tyrant" is applied to Charles X., and Louis Philippe is accused of corruption. But this is not a true view of the case. In the first place, the excuse of tyranny will not do; for if that alone were to be a cause for the fall of a Government in France, if the *suppression of freedom* were inevitably to produce revolution, what reason would be found for the existence (suppose it even momentary) of the present state of things? The mere accusation of corruption will not stand any better as regards Louis Philippe; for corruption as bad, say worse, and to the full as well known and as much talked of (though not in print) exists at the present hour. Where, then, lies the cause of the fall of the one, and of the duration of the other? That is what we hope to explain, and what we think has been too little considered on this side of the Channel.

"A man does not die of this or that malady," one of the cleverest physicians in Europe is in the habit of affirming; "he dies of his own weakness and inability to resist disease." And so with governments. None are perfect—none, without their rewarded him with their Professorship of Eloquence at the Sorbonne.

With this nomination began the real and active influence of M. Villemain upon the literature of France. To have a notion of what enthusiasm, grounded upon personal esteem and unlimited admiration, may arrive at, it will suffize to talk with any of the men who at the period of these celebrated lessons were just expanding into intellectual life. From all parts of the country, from town and province, crowds flocked to listen. The young Professor was enabled, by a combination of qualities peculiar to himself, to wield almost unexampled authority over the public mind, and whilst the French youth hailed in him the courageous liberal who denounced as a crime every exclusion of foreign literature and of original genius, the most pedantic of the classical school could not choose but admire a correctness of diction, a loftiness of style, that at once proclaimed him a disciple of the greatest writers of the *siecle de Louis XIV*.

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...ness of Chalons, is out of patience with the...
...ness. Why the further to represent Chalons-sur-...
...Poitiers as a centre? I have no objection either ...
...although as much. Why, don't they, for instance, ...
...make Tours the centre, that man of genius, who founded ...
...centralised France, and the Russian influence in ...
...Europe, and for a century after his death, forced me ...
...to dread its capabilities." (Vol. i. p. 293.) ...

...is curious to mark how, at this crisis, the ...
...absorbing interest of the hour, to which he is, as it ...
...were, fatally brought, in spite of all his attempts ...
...to escape, the silence around the Imperial ...
...speaker is broken, and the nearest approach ...
...possible to discussion is attempted for the fiftieth ...
...time. ...

But whilst these scenes were passing in the midst of the Russian snows, what was the feeling at home, and how was France preparing to meet the Sovereign who returned to unconquered, but not victorious, and who brought back only the miserable remains of what had been the grandest army of modern times? M. Villemain will tell us, for here he speaks from his own personal recollection; "For about a month past every one knew of the disaster, not in that concentrated the horror of its details, but the immensity of the catastrophe. It was known too by that twenty-ninth Bulletin, issued in the *Moniteur*, of the 20th December, 1812, two days before the Emperor's return, and which was the funeral note heralding his approach. People had there read, and were, in consternation, for ever recalling to memory, the account of the army's last losses; and these tardy avowals, frightful though not yet complete, appearing like the reaction of Truth, after a long period of silence and falsehood, had struck men's minds with the stupor of alarm.'

For the first time, perhaps, a sentiment of bitter indignation was openly allied to public affliction and private wail; to the gloom of uncertainty and the perpetual news of death bringing desolation to countless families. Undisguised blame ventured to burst forth at sight of the unlucky words which concluded the bulletin, and seemed to tender a sort of compensation for its lamentable contents.—*The health of the Emperor was never better.*'

Such things require no comment, and the less attempt is made to describe their effect, the more exactly the imagination pictures them to itself.

M. Villemain's biography of M. de Narbonne is an impressive record of Bonaparte's disasters from the moment that fortune began to desert him in the Russian campaign. Scarcely had the Emperor returned to Paris from the first retreat to which his armies had been compelled, than the news brought him by M. de Narbonne from Germany, whither he had been despatched to 'study the feelings of princes and people,' revealed to him prospects the most threatening: the first month of the ominous year 1813 witnessed the *desertion of three hundred and fifty thousand* fresh conscripts, and the vote of the Senate which, ratifying this enormous levy, offered these sons of France as 'soldiers of peace.' At the same time Napoleon was plunged into the less apparently dangerous, but in fact quite as embarrassing, question of the discussions with Rome. Here, again, all those best formed to advise were strenuously opposed to him. M. de Narbonne did not stand alone: M. de Pontanes, consulted by young Villemain, as to what documents he should employ for the report he was charged to make, goes even further than the side-de-camp, and declares Napoleon lost, if he does not immediately restore Pius VII. to the Papal See, and that without conditions, timid, however circumspect even, is yet so powerful against a government no longer certain of its luck.'

Not the least curious characteristic of Bonaparte is this craving after popularity, contrasted with the want of it, to which, by his position, he is inevitably condemned. We have heard and known of governments in whom not only the system, but the instinct was despotic; but such governments love silence more than praise, and consider themselves less ably served by being spoken well of than by not being spoken of at all. Bonaparte was the reverse, and silence for him was death. 'You do not yet understand the Emperor,' observed, on one occasion, M. de Narbonne to M. Villemain; 'all powerful and victorious as he is, the greatest anxiety he feels *is on account of those who talk, and, after them, of those who think.* It is not that he dislikes them, though, perhaps, he does not exactly like them, *but he cannot do without them.* He wants to be renowned as the inspirer of science and art, and he is immensely impatient at the small scarcity evinced by great geniuses at coming forth when he calls upon them.

He counts much upon the *Ecole Normale*, and insists on the study of antiquity and of the age of Louis XIV., as well as on mathematics and, later, on transcendental geometry, which is, he says, the Abstract Sublime, as poetry and eloquence are the Palpable Sublime; but' (here is the eternal corrective) 'he intends that all this should be in perfect accordance with the concentrated authority of the Empire, and, as he expresses it, "that intellect, elevated by his reign, "should for ever turn round in his orbit."'

Philosophically speaking, this, the least studied portion of the modern Alexander's nature, would probably be the one richest in curious information to whomsoever should undertake to explore it attentively; and we may advise our readers to consult on this point both M. Villemain's volumes of *Souvenirs*, if they would acquire a more exact notion of the moral organisation of the extraordinary man who, according to what we believe to be the perfectly accurate judgment of this writer, was 'above all anxious for the suffrages of the enlightened few, and desirous of conquering admiration as he conquered the throne.'

The same character of historical penetration, —the power of deciphering, if we may so term it, the genius of Napoleon, and the talent of describing it when deciphered,—which renders M. Villemain's first volume of *Souvenirs* so interesting, is still more remarkable in the second one, recently published. We are not surprised that in the two days following its appearance, 3000 copies of this extraordinary book should have been sold, nor do we the least marvel at the effect it made, and still continues to make. It burst like a sort of intellectual thunderclap in the midst of the dull somnolence of the Press, if not of public opinion in Paris, and our witty neighbours woke up, rubbed their eyes, and, looked about them, astounded at a production recalling the best days of that quick-witted spirit, as weighty as it is brilliant, as full of good sense as of irony, for which they were once so renowned. This second volume of the *Souvenirs Contemporains*, which contains the history of one single event alone,—the revolution of the Hundred Days,—puts us in mind of the vogue of certain political pamphlets of Chateaubriand during the troubled times of the Restoration. There is the same fire, with equal vehemence and more genuine *esprit*. It must be observed, however, that this new book of M. Villemain's is not, properly speaking, a polemical work, it may even be termed an historical work, somewhat desultory in form, but upon the whole more curious, and more highly finished than anything that has yet fallen from his pen. The recollections of his youth still serve to colour or to convey the opinions of his maturer years.

The writer pursues his view of the character of Napoleon in an ingenious interpretation of the events of the Hundred Days. We have been assured that M. Thiers, who has now almost reached the term of his great work, had all along declared that he would conduct it no farther than the abdication of Fontainbleau, and that on no account would he consent to depict the period of the Hundred Days,—'a period,' he is said to affirm, 'out of all keeping with the rest, a chaos whence there is no escape, and where his hero is not to be found.' M. Villemain has, to a certain extent, supplied this deficiency; and his description of the debates that lead to the second abdication of Napoleon are curious and graphic.

He witnessed what he describes, and he combines the advantage of having seen the sights, heard the words, felt the impressions of the moment with singular liveliness, with that of being able, after a long lapse of time, to reproduce them with a wonderful mixture of deep reflection, sharp irony, or sadness rising into the highest eloquence of expression. Everything serves him in turn in this most interesting recital; and the variety of forms in which he presents it, all and each, help to exhibit the fascination exercised by popularity upon the strange nature of Napoleon. We now see to what a pitch this went, and how Napoleon, who was not a sovereign by birth, who had not risen to empire through any pretended right of race, was, instead of disdainful, solicitous of popular favor, and of what sudden and singular transformations he was capable, when the hope, however vain, of re-seizing it was held out to him. At the same time, the historian, inexorable on this point, and all untouched by the imperial advances and concessions, shows us, from the very first pages of his book,—shows us by proofs as incontrovertible as they are new,—the irreconcilable divorce of Napoleon from France forty years ago; from France, rich, elegant, cultivated, learned, and constitutional, nay, even from military France, inasmuch as springing from the traditions of 1789; from the France that had applauded the Consulate, admired and served the Empire, but in serving it had felt the yoke, and gradually grown to hate its pressure. We see, as it were, in the very opening scene, the apparition of the past rising up to accuse Bonaparte, and foretelling his second and irreparable fall at the identical hour when he has achieved an ephemeral success. To appreciate this fully, one must read in the original text the scene where as witnesses and soothsayers of evil we remark upon the crowded stage Lafayette and Madame de Staël, the poet Lemercier, the astronomer Arago, and the learned and honest Ramond, a determined *Constitutionnel*, whose indignation against absolutism is really admirable. This is at once the prologue and the moral of the book—its fatality. It is impossible, and you feel it to be so, that a conquest so dreaded, so resisted, so accursed by whatever in a whole country represents intelligence, *science*, or social dignity, can be other than condemned in its vital principle. The first scene in the book renders its termination unavoidable.

Nevertheless, throughout the whole, there is, as in all well-constructed dramas (and we take those of history to be among the finest models) there is, we say, that portion of contradictory effort, and that succession of varying chances which hold the reader in suspense, and prolong his interest in the piece. But in spite of this moral resistance, of this general protestation so accurately marked out in what we have designated as the prologue, the drama proceeds a-pace. Bonaparte is at the Tuileries, and France subjected anew. We have no recollection that anywhere this rapid change has been so vividly brought before us, or so accounted for, as by M. Villemain. He is too much of a Frenchman not to have had more than one opportunity of studying this fearful mobility of opinion in his countrymen, and this contagion of success which in fact decides the fate of everything in France. He has, probably, since the *Cent Jours*, witnessed more than one repetition of a most strange scene related by him under that date; but he has done rightly to describe it again; for it is in truth the supreme model, the type *par excellence* of that inconceivable versatility, of those individual apostacies, overlooked or forgotten in certain privileged cases, and of those aggregate apostacies, the fruits of weakness and imitation, whereof our ingenious neighbours have afforded us so many examples. France is, as we all know, and as she herself has boasted, the country where originality, of character or eccentricity of conduct in the least tolerated; to do what others do, *faire comme tout le monde*, is the real law of the land, as Jean Jacques so truly said one hundred years ago; and hence we may date, at particular epochs, particular political epidemics—a fever of liberty, or a lethargy of servitude. Freedom has been vivified; the next new word; the next move is to lie prostrate beneath the censor's rod. Reform banquets were the order of the day, and not a voice but shouted patriotic songs—quick! the change comes; and it is thought imprudent to speak aloud at the table of a friend!

In no moment in the history of France had this mobility of temperament such occasions for display as on the morrow of the 20th of March, 1815, and on no field as on that of the Hundred Days has French versatility and political *légereté* ever developed itself to such an extent. The capacity of *scrvitude*—we had well-nigh said of degradation — attained to almost fabulous dimensions, and yet was, in a few weeks almost, to change its object once again! Our historian gives us various specimens of this contagious disease; but nothing surpasses the example afforded by Benjamin Constant. We cannot decide whether this eminent political writer, for years member of the Chamber of Deputies of France, and certainly of French extraction really deserved that his origin should be doubted as it was, in 1825, and his rights, as a citizen of the realm, taken from him; but in 1815 he assuredly furnished the requisite proofs of indigenous worstility, and of the inconsistency peculiar to the sons of Gaul. The whole anecdote is exquisitely told by M. Villemain, who had already, in the opening pages of his book, brought forward as his actors Benjamin Constant between Lafayette and Sismondi.

On the 19th of *March* Benjamin Constant had printed in the 'Journal des Debats,' and addressed to the whole world, an article in which he denounced with excessive, though not unjust, violence, the first half of the reign of Napoleon—his wars, his internal despotism, his false promises in that *Manifeste* of his invasion, and his incurable tyranny. In that article, swearing against Bonaparte 'unrelenting hate, deadly, he unforbandit heaped contempt upon whomsoever should prove weak enough to position, or should submit to or palliate such a crime.' Five *days* afterwards, nevertheless, Benjamin Constant had had an audience of the Emperor at the Tuileries, had been won over by his fine speeches, his philosophic indifference to abuse, his apparently constitutional intentions, and had accepted from 'Cæsar' (it was he who called him thus) the well-paid functions of a Counsellor of State, and shortly after, the charge of co-operation in the framing of a new Constitution, and is the inauguration of the Representative Government brought back by the Emperor from the island of Elba.

We cannot resist the temptation to translate the page in which M. Villemain brings before our eyes, at a private party, the new Counsellor of State of the Imperial Government, announcing to those around him that he is busy upon the famous "Additional Act" known under the name of the *Acte Additionnel aux Constitutions de l'Empire*.

Often (says M. Villemain) in the early days of April I had met in M. Suard's salon Messrs. Benjamin Constant and Sismondi—the two adversaries of Napoleon's landing from Elba, reconciled to his empire, one Counsellor of State, the other *Maître des Requêtes*, both somewhat embarrassed and ashamed, but keeping each other in countenance and absolving each other, as best they might, by here and there a declamation of principles, or a few well-placed confidential communications about their own liberalism. The master of the house lent a refuge to their embarrassment. Firmly independent in his own person, and incorrigible in his antipathy to the Empire, M. Suard had, for the vexations of others, the indulgence that is prompted by age, and a long experience of vexations on all sides. Without anger, without surprise, he received well the two new pleasures of the 20th of March, and listened complacently to their talk, as they prated of the useful guarantees they had that morning caused to be adopted by the *Comité de Constitution*, or had insinuated into the Emperor's ear!

One of them, we have said, was the soul or rather the principal instrument of the *Comité* for the construction of the *Acte Additionnel*, the other was a writer in the former's train, abetting in the simplicity of his heart an impossible work. Often in the evening conversations, at M. Suard's, M. Benjamin Constant would go into ecstasies upon the Emperor's resignation to constitutionalism, and upon his ready disposition to adapt all the habits of his despotism to it. He did not quite dare vouch for his conversion being one from the heart, but he could account for the change by the profound discussion which had taken place between His Majesty, and by a kind of logical necessity whence so elevated a mind could not escape! "The past," he would say, "is everybody's fault. The Senate, the Ministers, the *Corps Législatif*, had quite spoilt us our Emperor. Every day now we are winning him back to the true principles." And this he would say seriously, than all at once—and as he was to extricate himself from an embarrassment of conscience by a joke, and to banter himself in order to be sure of being befriended with other people, he would sometimes add:—"After all, I will not answer for these excellent constitutional symptoms holding against a great victory gained. But what would you have? We must be content with what we can get, and hope the best for what remains. The speculative recognition of principles is always an immense point obtained. One day we carry off the liberty, another day ministerial responsibility, another the definitive freedom of the Press and the admission of proof against public functionaries;—this is a vast deal, whilst we are waiting for a general peace." And then he would get up, and in his Counsellor of State's carriage whirl off to the *Cercle des Etrangers* to finish his evening.

Numerous other incidents, drawn from the life, serve to couple the picture given us by M. Villemain, of the interior of France at this epoch, which he so justly styles "a condensed parody of the Consulate and first Empire." But there are other subjects calling for attention. Out of doors the scene enlarges, and swells to dimensions which add by embracing the interests, of all Europe and its future destinies. There remained upon this point to detail minutely the labours of the Congress of Vienna, the situation, whether secret or avowedly hostile, of the several Powers; the preponderance of the ambition of this one; the fears and solicitudes of that; the encroachments, either imminent or already begun, as in the case of Saxony and Poland; and, finally, the sudden blow that struck equally at one and all,—the descent of Napoleon into France. On the other hand, leaving the direct examination of the Congress of Vienna itself, the interior of every European State had to be considered, the disposition of its people, and the various parties divided by them on the announcement of the acts and projects planned by the Congress; what new ideas, what hopes had arisen, and what yet endured of the storm and aversion so long inspired by Napoleon. By the side, too, of the Continent, though separated from it, and placed in opposition to the calculations and anxieties of the absolutist monarchies, there was England to be studied; there was the echo of her voice to awaken, there were her forces to number, and the stake to be shown that she was again ready to throw upon the field of battle. There was more than this: there was to paint her moral force, the influence of her opinion, and the weight she brought to bear upon the impending struggle by her Parliament, her free Press, and the action of her political parties.

What was indeed that army of more than a million men, held as it were, in a leash, by the united monarchs of Europe, and armed and equipped, ready to be let loose upon France? Nothing more than a dense mass of hands and bayonets, wanting the animation, the direction of two things,—political impulse and moral purpose. Of these two things, there is no doubt that the public deliberations of our Parliament and the eloquence of the press, were the two prime conductors. This part of M. Villemain's book, however, so fraught with interest for his continental readers, is naturally not the one likely to attract us most; and the author has fallen into several of those blunders which are too common amongst French writers who talk of our politicians or our institutions.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 26.—Oberon, Chilian ship, 591 tons, Captain Ohlsen, from Valparaiso October 8. Passenger—1 in the steerage. Captain Eldred, agent.

DEPARTURE.

December 26.—Eagle, for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Cheetah, for Wellington; Gratitude, for Port Cooper; Rosebud, for Wanganui; Damaris, and Rose Ellis, for Guam; Wilhelmine, for Tahiti.

CLEARANCE.

December 26.—Vimeira, ship, 1013 tons, Captain J. Green, for London. Passengers—Cabin: Mr. E. Tooth, 3 children and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. W. Walker, 4 children and 2 servants, Mr. S. Walker, Mrs. Alexander Campbell, 6 children and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. F. Merryweather, Mrs. Egan, Miss Hawdon, Mrs. [illegible] and 4 children, Miss Campbell, Miss Broadhurst and servant, Miss [illegible], Messrs. [illegible], Rowe, A. F. Bell, Colquhoun, Gannon, and Blair. Intermediate: Mr. and Mrs. A. [illegible] and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Marsh and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy and 4 children, Mr. Kenny and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan and child, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett and 2 children, Mrs. Dooley, Miss North, Messrs. Hunt, E. Stanford, J. [illegible], C. [illegible], C. Knowles, A. Dickson, Driver, and M'Cartney.

COASTERS INWARDS.

December 26.—Paterson (s.), from the Hunter, with 36 bales of hay, 137 bales wool, 70 bags maize, 21 bags potatoes, 21 bags onions, 250 sheep and sundries; Collaroy (s.), from the Hunter, with 117 trusses hay, 3 hides, 80 sheep, 1 horse, 1 coop poultry, and sundries.

IMPORTS.

December 26.—Oberon, from Valparaiso: 5370 bags wheat, Chilian Flour Company.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For London.—By the Vimeira, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

For Melbourne.—By the Telegraph (s.), this day, at 2 p.m.

For Brisbane, Moreton Bay.—By the Boomerang (s.), this day, at 2.30 p.m.

For Launceston.—By the Royal Shepherd (s.), this day, at 3 p.m.

The Vimeira.—This noble ship was to have sailed at daylight this morning, but Captain Green has considerately consented, at the request of the passengers, to await the delivery of the mail from Melbourne. It is expected that the Wonga Wonga (due early this morning), will have the Schomberg's mail to the 7th of October. The steam tug will be alongside the Vimeira, at 10 a.m. precisely, and she will immediately be towed to sea.

The Oberon brings no particular report of interest from Valparaiso, having made a long passage, but she reports having spoken the Maria, from Talcahuano to Melbourne, on 8th November, in latitude 32 31 S., longitude 161.30 W., all well, and desired to be reported.

Balmain.—A new ferry steamboat will be launched this morning, at 11 o'clock, from Mr. Samuel Crook's Wharf. This is one of three new iron steamers imported by Mr. Crook, and is intended to ply between Sydney and Balmain.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

December		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Even.
27	Thursday	4 51	7 7	10 35	10 48

Moon—Last Quarter, 1m, 10h. p.m. December 21.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
Under the Direction and Management of Mr. A. Torning.
This Evening, December 27,
MADAME ANNA BISHOP will make her third appearance in Australia in her far-famed Lyric entertainments, will sing some of her most favourite Songs and Ballads; and perform in appropriate dramatic costume, for the first time in Australia, part of the first act and the entire second act of Donizetti's admirable Melo-dramatic Opera of LINDA OF CHAMOUNI. On account of the indisposition of Mr. [illegible] ... After which THE MEXICAN BOY AT MADRID! "La Catatumba," a Mexican song, sung by Madame ANNA BISHOP, in Mexican language, in the picturesque dress of a [illegible]. Carriages to be ordered at half-past ten o'clock.
No free list except the Press.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1855.

The wag who defined Equity as the length of the Chancellor's foot, would have been similarly felicitous had he tried his hand at a joke in New South Wales upon occasional decisions of its supreme judicature. The court that—as a new luminary, Sir George Stephen, tells us—is so bound hand and foot by precedent as to decide what is technically known as "a case of the first impression" in fear and trembling, lest Westminster Hall should have got the start with and given a different application of the new principle—now and then, to show its independence, indulges in a little harmless vagary of its own. The public requires occasionally a little humouring; the rules of the court must be bent to suit its exigencies, and, for the sake of the passengers, the coach of justice must be driven gently over the stones. The judicial Jehu has to exert all his energies to please his customers and to coax the labouring team over the various inequalities that society creates in the road.

One of those cases in which the Supreme Court strives to bend principle to expediency is that of Samuel v. Youngman, a report of which appears in our publication of Thursday last. The action was brought by a landlord against a tenant to recover possession of certain premises upon a forfeiture incurred by an alleged breach of covenant on the part of the latter. The lessees occupied for the purposes of their business a detached store, situated in a yard in the rear of the plaintiff's house in Pitt-street, and there was reserved to them a right to the use of the yard in common with the plaintiffs and their other tenants. The defendants, who carried on the business of wholesale druggists, covenanted in their lease to keep the yard free and clear of all casks, bottles, &c., and of all other obstructions whatever. The breach complained of was in the stacking up in the yard in question certain cases of castor oil in the months of July and August last. Every point that legal ingenuity could suggest, appears to have been brought to bear on both sides. The plaintiffs contended that the covenant, if worth any thing, must be observed to the letter, and that any deposit of goods, for however short a period, upon the forbidden spot, was a breach of the stipulation in question, and exposed them to the liability of forfeiture. The defendants, on the contrary, urged that, according to the spirit of their contract, a qualified right to deposit their goods in the yard was implied, otherwise the premises would have been of no use to them for the purposes of their trade. As to the particular obstruction complained of, the conflict of opposing evidence left the case in a happy state of doubt; but the jury, it is said, were unduly influenced by an argument ingeniously urged by the defendant's counsel, that the obstruction complained of was a mere expedient for getting rid of a lease which had proved a very bad bargain to the plaintiffs, and that the action was a very hard one upon the defendants. This argument, very likely, had its weight with the jury, and the defendants got a verdict. According to our simple apprehension, the jury took a correct and proper view of the case, but however that might be, the question to be determined was exclusively within their province, and according to the invariable rule of the Court, the verdict which was in accordance with, or at least was a fair and reasonable deduction from the evidence, ought not to have been disturbed.

Upon the motion for a new trial, a new point was taken on behalf of the plaintiffs. The general principle was not disputed, and though the verdict, it was contended, was against the weight of evidence, still as it was not demonstrably wrong, the Court could not, in accordance with its rules, nullify the finding of the jury, and send the case down for a second trial. This ground failing, another and a very ingenious one was urged—that the verdict was obtained by undue means, the undue means being the arguments urged by counsel upon the attention of the jury, and which were not directly deducible from the evidence, to the effect that the action was a hard one, and that the plaintiffs had a direct and obvious interest in defeating the tenancy. The Court was palpably swayed by his mode of putting the case, inasmuch as we find from our report that, as ground as a matter of favour or indulgence, a new trial was granted on this very ground. According to our apprehension of the point taken, it was that one of the learned counsel told the jury what was not in his brief, and the argument seemed so very convincing, that they blindly adopted it. As we were not the jury, any more than the learned judges who were reviewing their decision, we cannot with certainty pronounce upon the weight of this legal feather in turning the scale, and as there can be no evidence upon the point, we must read the judicial decision thus, that whether the argument did or did not bias the jury, still it might have biassed them, and that the plaintiff ought to be afforded the chance of meeting with a second jury, whose stoicism would be above suspicion. The legal hair has certainly been very successfully split.

This decision seems to us eminently unsatisfactory in that it tends to make trial by jury an utter farce. The rationale of new trial motions is the correction of verdicts that are perverse, from being in opposition to the evidence, or erroneous, from being given under an incorrect exposition of the law, or under the improper reception of evidence at the trial. But it is a cardinal principle that the court of cassation or appeal cannot make itself a jury for the nonce, and determine what a jury alone can legally determine. The verdict of the jury in this case was not demonstrably wrong, and this was all that the Court had to consider. With the particular circumstances operating on the minds of the jury, the Court had nothing whatever to do, and the supposition that it could read the minds of the gentlemen empannelled, so as to determine the degree of weight actually given by them to any topics asserted, but not proved to be, extrinsic to the case, is irreconcilable with common sense. It was competent for the opposing counsel to have objected at the time to matters going before the jury which were not in evidence, but why should the Court interfere to cure the inadvertence of the learned gentlemen who were not sharp enough to do their duty? The suggestion that the jury allowed their feelings to run away with their judgment, is at least uncomplimentary, in that it implies that they paltered with the oath they took, to give a true verdict according to the evidence. The cardinal principle of British justice—*fiat justitia ruat cœlum*—will soon become a dead letter, if that good old fashioned institution, trial by jury, is to be thus superseded, and the discretion of the judges in granting new trials is to be exercised upon no better grounds than, we respectfully submit, have been shown in this case.

Among the more important measures passed during the last session of the Council is the Act incorporating the Moreton Bay Immigration and Land Company. Supposing its provisions to be rightly carried out, it can hardly fail to exercise a large influence on the future prosperity of the country; and we therefore deem it right to draw attention to some of its leading features. Its chief object is to facilitate the settlement of an agricultural population in the district of Moreton Bay, whose great, though not exclusive, aim shall be the cultivation of the cotton plant. The means by which it is purposed to accomplish this object, is the progressive purchase and re-sale of suitable tracts of waste land, under certain regulations to be established and administered by the Company for the appropriation of the proceeds. Besides the benefit to be conferred by the opening up of an entirely new source of productive industry, it is thought the stream of immigration which must necessarily be carried on under this scheme will go a great way towards supplying the general wants of the labour market, and thus relieving the pressure which is now felt in all kinds of agricultural and pastoral business. A further advantage contemplated is the acquisition of knowledge with respect to the capabilities of the soil and climate, to grow certain semi-tropical plants of great value, as articles of commerce, but for the production of which, in this country, no satisfactory efforts, experimental or otherwise, have as yet been made.

Excluding those clauses which relate to the formal business of companies, the principal provisions of the act may be described as under. By the first, the company are authorised to purchase suitable tracts of waste lands, for the promotion of immigration, and to resell the same in small farms, "with a view to the settlement of an agricultural population in the Moreton Bay district of the colony of New South Wales." The second section enacts that the amount of capital shall be £1,000,000, to be held in 40,000 shares of £25 each, and the second section requires that these shares shall be legally construed as personal estate. The 67th section permits the company to proceed with their business, so soon as £5000 shall have been subscribed and deposited in one or other of the banks; and the 69th section gives power, should it be considered necessary, at any time, to raise money by way of loan, for the purpose of purchasing land and promoting immigration, and to secure the same in the shape of mortgage on the assets of the company, provided the amount so raised shall not exceed one-half the paid-up capital. The 70th makes all such mortgages transferable; and the 71st renders it imperative that the interest of the money so borrowed shall have a precedence over dividends in the payment. The 74th requires that the immigrants shall be selected exclusively by the agents of the company; and the 75th renders it necessary that all sales of land shall be by public auction, on days duly advertised. The last clause provides that "at the end of seven years from the passing of this Act, the objects for which the Company being incorporated, having been completed, the Company shall make all necessary arrangements for winding up its concerns and for dissolving itself," which event is appointed to take place as soon after as possible.

The foregoing are the leading principles of the measure; but there is in addition a kind of collateral provision which we suspect will not very frequently come into operation; we allude to the 59th clause, which, after enacting that no higher dividend than 10 per cent. shall at any time be declared, provides that "the surplus accruing from time to time shall be appropriated for the advancement of education in such manner as the directors shall determine."

Fatal Accident.—It has been reported to us that the helmsman of a small green steamer, from which a pleasure party had just been landed in the vicinity of Bradley's Head, was precipitated into the water by means of rope, and sank to rise no more. Search was made for the body, but it proved fruitless.

Skulls Found.—It was reported at the Water Police Office yesterday, that four skulls had been discovered in the vicinity of Berry's Bay. The teeth were perfect, and the flesh of one or two is not yet entirely decayed.

Fitz Roy Dry Dock.—In our issue of yesterday, in reporting the progress of the works at this Dock, we stated the length of the boilers to be 17 feet; whereas the length of each is 22 feet.

We are requested by Messrs. [illegible] and Co. to direct the attention of [illegible] to their sale of boots and shoes, this day, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, precisely at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

NEW ZEALAND.

AUCKLAND.

By the brig Sporting Lass, we have the New Zealander of the 15th instant.

"A proposition, it seems, has been made to the province of Canterbury, for the composition of the Association's debt, claimed by the New Zealand Company; this proposition being concomitant with a general scheme for compounding the whole of the sum claimed by the Company for the entire colony. "The principal (says the *New Zealander*) originally amounted to £258,000; and although a large sum has been paid in reduction, yet it has been paid in such comparatively small instalments, that little more has been effected than keeping down the interest; in fact, the principal is understood to have been reduced by less than £10,000, notwithstanding between £40,000 to £50,000 have already been paid to the Company. The proposal is now made, and which has been arranged by Mr. Adderley and Mr. Godley, is, that the Company should take £200,000 'down' less £17,000, in shares which have been pledged to Government, thus leaving the sum of £133,000 to be paid by the colony. The Home Government, on its part, it is understood, will guarantee any loan on it which may be raised to enable this sum to be paid off; and this guarantee would no doubt procure the amount of 3½ per cent., or about £6000 a-year—£1000 for each Province—for interest. Such is the general outline of the proposed arrangement, which of course awaits the confirmation of the General Assembly. So far as Auckland is concerned, the debt to the Company has been repudiated, and on just grounds. But the repudiation has hitherto extended only to a resolution of the House of Representatives, that Auckland should be exempt from all payments. Auckland has, however, shared with the other Provinces in the payments made up to this time, or rather, paid the lion's share. By our Canterbury and Wellington contemporaries, the proposal seems to be regarded in a favourable light, as affording the best possible means of clearing off a burden which hangs like a millstone about their Provinces. But when the question comes to be debated in the General Assembly we trust that steps will be taken to give active effect to the resolution we have spoken of, so that Auckland may not only be for ever relieved from any further payments on account of a debt which is due from it by no obligations whatever, either direct or implied—but that there may be an equitable adjustment or settlement obtained on account of the payments which have already been made by this Province, though not until after a protest on the part of Sir George Grey against such an act of injustice—a protest without parallel in the history of the British Colonies, and for which his name ought for ever to be held in respect in the Province of Auckland."

At a late meeting of the Auckland Harbour Committee, the engineer (Mr. D. Simpson) handed in a report of his operations for the year, which, owing to a variety of unfortunate circumstances, had been of a very limited nature. From this document, we learn that, during the past season, the "main wharf has been extended 220 feet, and the eastern T 40 feet, but as they are both unfinished, it will require an additional outlay of £400 to render them secure and effective. The total projection of the wharf from the fillings is now 650 feet; the shed platform on the west of your wharf has been extended 77 feet and an additional landing place provided, and the cost of completing this portion will be £200. The tramroad has been extended 200 feet, and a turn-table and one additional truck provided; the cost of completing this and providing two more trucks will be £140. The ketch Medway, has been employed in laying the foundation of the inner breakwater at Point Britomart, and has deposited 750 tons of stone. The cost of raising this to its proper level will be £120, and to complete the inner breakwater, £240 additional. There has been 50 tons of stone deposited by the Medway between the piles of the wharf as a breakwater to protect the landing steps, and to complete this would require £40. The Wynyard pier has been extended 100 feet under my supervision, several defective piles removed and replaced, landing steps repaired, hand rail repaired, and painted. The works have, during the winter, been more than once severely tested, but have not sustained any injury. The timber consumed during the year has been 172 piles, 450 running feet main stringers 9 x 9, 490 feet middle bearers 6 x 6, 648 feet lower stringers 7 x 7, 1680 feet braces 7 x 5, 1800 feet joists 7 x 5, 3100 feet 3-inch plank, 2 pieces of ship crooks for pile-driving, 2 short piles, repairs of Wynyard Pier."

On the 6th instant, at an adjourned meeting of the same body, a letter from Mr. J. L. Campbell was brought forward, in which the Superintendent recommended, through the Chairman of the Harbour Committee, that, "As Sir William Denison, the present Governor of Sydney, who is esteemed an engineer of high repute, has intimated his willingness to inspect and report generally on the plan of any great colonial work submitted to him, and being given to understand that he has had great experience at home in the construction of harbour works, I have therefore to request that the Harbour Commissioners will sanction their engineer making a copy of the plan of the works now in course of construction, or intended to be carried out; a copy of any survey of the harbour which may have been made in connection with the proposed works, and generally, such of all documentary information at the disposal of the Commissioners, as may bear on the subject."

This recommendation was ultimately rejected, on the motion of Mr. Cadman, who characterised it, in terms by no means over temperate, as being "a monstrous proposition—a method of putting an infinite stoppage upon the progress of works of the most important and urgent nature." It was entirely opposed to every recognised principle of self-government. He wished to say nothing in an unkindly spirit of the present Superintendent, but there was nothing in the Harbour Act to justify such an interference with the duty of the Harbour Committee as this. People on the spot were the best judges of what they required. And he (Mr. Cadman) had never in any community of Anglo-Saxon origin found any want of sufficient ability to manage their own affairs in an efficient way, and without any necessity for the intervention of Governors-General, either of Australia or elsewhere."

"The War and what I know of it."—Such is to be the subject of two orations, advertised to be delivered in the Mechanics' School of Arts. The orator is Mr. Frank B. Fowler, and he will present himself before a Sydney audience, first, to-morrow (Friday) evening. As we know nothing of this gentleman, excepting from his own published statements, and as he has requested us to draw particular attention to the matter, we cannot better serve the important subject he has espoused, than by copying the circular letter which Mr. Fowler has distributed through the post office. It is as follows:—

"Sir,—In the early part of the present year I wrote in the columns of an English journal, that a twelvemonth's chronicle of the Russo-European embroilment had exceeded in bulk the colossal work in which Gibbon pourtrays, with philosophical minuteness the countless European changes, struggles, and vicissitudes of 1500 years. The position I then took has a still stronger bearing on the present moment; for while a second year's collection of first, second, and third versions, crude messages, and premature despatches, has more than doubled the area of the field in which the historical student has to labour, the very nature of the stirring events of the last few months has added to the historical entanglement and anachronous confusion. The shadows of the later passages of the war have, with too many, hidden the earlier and yet not less significant events of the contest. Although the present quarrel is, perhaps, the greatest question in the politics of nations which ever moved and interested the world, few, if any, have more than the merest superficial knowledge of its origin and progress. In some degree this is always the case upon the occurrence of momentous and protracted international changes. Time must be given to free the mind from first excitements and from the multifarious, but transitory, delusions by which they are attended: the sons of this generation know more of the Napoleonic Era than did their sires who watched the First Buonaparte carve his way to consulate and afterwards to empire. Entertaining these views, I have, at the solicitation of many gentlemen, resident in the colony, consented—and with the most lively feelings of pleasure—to deliver two orations, entitled, "The War and what I know of it;" believing, with my friends who have suggested the experiment, that the inhabitants of Sydney will be ready and glad to listen to a reliable narrative of that portentous contest in which they, as English colonists, are involved and interested. When I left London, a few months back, the affluent subscription list of New South Wales to the Patriotic Fund was regarded by all at home as one of the most graceful pages in the history of the war. It proved the colony to be heart-to-heart as well as foot-to-foot with the mother country. I say this without affectation. It is as much an encouragement to sincere eulogium on you. With the hope that I may have the pleasure of adding your name to my list of patrons, I am, &c."

Parramatta South.—We are requested to direct attention to the sale of allotments in this important town, which takes place this day at the Railway Terminus, Parramatta, at 12 o'clock. Tickets to the ground, by the 11 o'clock train, [illegible] will be provided. The foundation stone of the Catholic Church, to be erected on a grant for that purpose given by the proprietor, will be laid in the course of the morning.—Adv.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Wednesday.

Sittings in Banco.

Before the full Court.

Ewen v. Weston.

This was a motion by rule *nisi* for an injunction to restrain the defendant from proceeding with an action of ejectment.

The Solicitor-General and Mr. Murray supported the rule, and Messrs. Blake and Broadhurst showed cause against it.

There had been a great deal of cross litigation in connection with the dispute between these parties, who were a lessor and a lessee. The dispute, in the first instance, was, as to whether a certain stable was included within the boundary of the demised premises. The lessor, Weston, contending that it was not included, had proceeded to pull it down *vi et armis*. In this he was resisted by the lessee, Ewen, and after some Police Court proceedings, the business was brought within the cognisance of the Supreme Court, in the shape of an action of trespass by Ewen, and an application in equity to restrain Weston from any further acts of trespass. The suit in ejectment was not tried. There was, in fact, a compromise between the parties, made when the case had been called on and a jury empannelled for its trial. This compromise having been effected, the plaintiff withdrew a juror, and the action of trespass was at an end. Immediately afterwards, however, Weston commenced fresh proceedings in ejectment upon the ground that, contrary to one of the covenants in the lease, there had been an underletting of part of the demised premises. Ewen sought to stay this action by an injunction in equity, upon the ground that it was in breach of faith; the settlement, already alluded to, having been one which included all matters of difference or objection, on either side, as to these premises, which had arisen prior to their settlement; and the underletting being a matter of that nature. A question arose, also, as to whether Weston must not, prior to the settlement of the trespass suit, have been cognisant of this sub-letting. The Court, therefore, instead of directing an issue in the mode usually pursued in equity, allowed the suit of ejectment to go to trial upon the question, as to whether there had or had not, by the settlement of the trespass suit, been a condonation of the forfeiture for sub-letting. This question was tried before a special jury of twelve, who found a verdict for Ewen. A new trial was moved for by Weston, but he failed in his motion, and the verdict being thus rendered apparently final, the suit in equity was settled, each party paying his own costs. Subsequently, however, the present ejectment suit was brought, the lessor going upon precisely the same forfeiture as before—*i. e.*, the breach of the covenant against sub-letting. The lessee, under these circumstances, again sought to restrain the lessor from further proceedings in this matter, as being against good faith.

The facts of the case having been argued upon at considerable length between the counsel on either side,

The Court reserved judgment.

O'Connor and wife v. Hill.

This was a motion for new trial in an action of ejectment, wherein the substantial question at issue was whether or not the female plaintiff was *really* the daughter of the person under whom she claimed as heiress-at-law, one Benjamin Hill. This question had been decided in the affirmative, but it was now contended that the evidence before the jury was not such as to warrant their finding, or as creating any reasonable belief of the lady's legitimacy.

Messrs. Broadhurst and Stephen appeared in support of the motion, and the Solicitor-General, Mr. Blake, and Mr. Darvall, in support of the verdict.

The argument had not terminated when the Court rose.

Business for To-day.

Rules Nisi.—Ex parte Weldon in re Borton, Skerrett v. Innes.

New Trial Motions.—Rafimill v. Shoobert, Cohen v. Bury, Postlethwaite v. O'Hara, Smith v. Sandeman, Long v. Morehead.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Wednesday.

Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of John R. Miles, a third meeting. Claims amounting to £66 10s. 10d. were proved. The official assignee reported; and was directed to sell insolvent's household furniture, allowing him to retain his wearing apparel.

Meetings of Creditors.

Thursday, December 27.—Anthony Reynolds, deceased, third, half-past 10. John Longfield, jun., Charles Cooke, Frederick Garland Mylrea, George Horatio Howell, James Slatyer, Joseph Clarke Ross, Edward Parsonage, John Stuart Beach, Charles Wilson, George Eckardt, Henry Jefferson Bate, and Frederick Berkelman, certificates, noon. De Pass, Ellis, and Co., second, 2.

Friday, December 28.—Henry P. Hook, first, 10. John Macpherson, first, half-past 10. John H. Perry, single, 11. Michael Feeny, single, half-past 11. Richard G. Eslam, single, noon. Richard Ransome, first, half-past 12. Andrew Wilson, second, 1. Eliza Thurston, first, 2.

Saturday, December 29.—William Bannister, junior, special, for proof of debts, 10. John B. Crisp, third, half-past 10. William Wilson, adjourned examination under a Judge's order, 11. Edward W. Layton, special for proof of debts, 1. Richard Harland, adjourned single, 1.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Wednesday.

Before Mr. Dowling, and Mr. Marnin.

There were but ten persons apprehended for drunkenness merely, and they, with several others on the general list, charged with disorderly conduct while under the influence of liquor, were cautioned and discharged. There were two cases of alleged stealing, which broke down on investigation, and the accused parties were discharged.

James Barry was charged with having yesterday morning assaulted Bridget, his wife, by knocking her down by a blow with his fist in her mouth, and afterwards dragging her by the hair to the door, and then pitching her out of the house; two gentlemen passing the house at the time interested themselves on her behalf, procured a constable, and gave him into custody. Sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for fourteen days. Barry and his wife were then both charged with having made use of indecent language in the street to the great annoyance of the neighbours and passengers, were both convicted and sentenced to pay 40s. each, or to be imprisoned for fourteen days. Four or five other persons were convicted of using obscene language and sentenced to pay 20s. each or to be imprisoned for three days. Jemima M'Donald for having wilfully broken windows of the value of 20s. was sentenced to pay that amount or to be imprisoned with hard labour for seven days. James Scanlon, apprehended for drunkenness, resisted very violently, assaulted two constables, and tore their coats. He was sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s. (8s. of which to be deducted to defray the expense of repairing the constables' coats), or in default of payment to be imprisoned for seven days.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Wednesday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate.

This morning the city and water police sheets together contained the names of eight offenders,—two of whom were discharged; one, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was fined 20s., in default, twenty-four hours' imprisonment; one, for drunkenness, was fined 10s.; and the other four delinquents, two of whom were charged with stealing, and the other two with being prisoners of the Crown illegally at large, were remanded till to-morrow for the production of further evidence.

Alleged Robbery.—Between six and seven o'clock on Tuesday evening, it was reported to the police that a robbery of £100 in bank notes had been effected, with a description of the person suspected. The detectives were set to work, and within a couple of hours the suspected individual was in custody, as well as the money. The charge was investigated at the Central Police Court yesterday morning, when it appeared that no larceny had been committed. The circumstance is mentioned for the purpose of noticing the efficiency of our police, which will probably bear comparison with any similar force in the British empire.

Magisterial Inquiry.—An inquiry was held yesterday before Mr. Rowan Ronald, at the Observer Tavern, Lower George-street, touching the death of a foreigner named William Tietgen, aged 40 years. It appeared that he was boatswain on board the Europa, and had been complaining very much since Monday last of severe pains in the bowels. Dr. M'Kellar attended, and prescribed for him, but without effect; he expired on the following (Christmas) morning about eight o'clock. He was a sober and steady man. In accordance with the evidence of Dr. M'Kellar a verdict was given that the deceased had died from the rupture of a blood vessel in the intestines.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY REGATTA.

The committee, and those who have taken an interest in the Woolloomooloo Bay Regatta, may congratulate themselves upon the success of yesterday. The sports commenced at an early hour, and were kept up with spirit throughout the day. At ten o'clock, crowds of people had located themselves on the rocks and slopes in the vicinity of the magnificent bay, and at mid-day the numbers had greatly increased. In convenient places tents were erected; and at Macquarie Point, the southern end of the Domain, Pott's Point, and other localities, many hundreds of people congregated to witness the trials of strength and skill. The bay was dotted over with crafts of every description, containing, in addition to amateur watermen, a large number of ladies. The gun for firing the signals was, with admirable precaution, placed on the pier near the flagship, where it was fired off without coming within the jurisdiction of the Water Police. The day was all that could be wished for; a beautiful breeze from E. S. E. was hailed with pleasure by those more particularly interested in the sailing boats while it in no way detracted from the advantages derived by those who plied the oar. The greatest harmony prevailed. The races, many of them were excellent, and not a single accident occurred to detract from the pleasures of the day.

The flag-ship, Blue Jacket (Captain Prout), was moored off the Woolloomooloo pier. A considerable number of ladies and gentlemen, including the members of the committee, were aboard. The Hungarian band added much to the general stock of pleasure by their musical efforts; and the arrangements of the cabin were confided to the able hands of the steward, Mr. Hale. The umpire, Mr. G. Thornton, J. P., discharged the duties of umpire, in his usual impartial manner, and the Water Police boats, particularly that under the superintendence of Mr. Cowell, rendered great service in keeping a clear course.

The first race started at ten o'clock. The boats proceeded from the flag at the head of Woolloomooloo Bay, round Pinchgut, and returned to the starting point. The following wager boats were entered, pulled by amateur youths, eighteen years and under, who had never won an advertised prize in wager boats, the 1st prize being £10, and the 2nd £1:—

Kate Hayes	James Punch	White
Terror	Wm. Byrne	Lightblue
Defiance	S. Knight	Pink and blue
Cornstalk	John Healy	Blue, white border
Undaunted	T. Abbott	Blue, white cross

The boats, with the exception of the Undaunted, which did not start, got away well together. There was a slight "foul" at starting, between Kate Hayes and the Terror, but it was not such as to occasion any very serious delay. After a well-contested race, the Kate Hayes (J. Punch) came in victorious by about 150 or 200 yards, followed by the Defiance; the Terror brought up the rear; Cornstalk was not forthcoming.

For the second race, open to all boats pulled with a pair of sculls, the following were entered:—

Defiance	H. Green	Pink and blue
Star of the Thames	Edwards	Red
Messenger	T. M'Grath	Green and white

The first prize was £15, and the second £5; the course being, from the flag, round Pinchgut, back to the flag, round Pinchgut again, and returning to the flag. In consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Edwards, the Star of the Thames did not compete for the prizes. The contest was therefore left to the Defiance and the Messenger. At starting, H. Green (the Defiance) took the lead, which he maintained steadily throughout. He had rounded the flagship, after completing half the distance, and was darting off again towards Pinchgut, when M'Grath had commenced to take the turn, and at the end of the race he proved the victor by about 100 yards. It was the general opinion, however, that Green had a decided advantage over his opponent as far as the mechanism of the boats was concerned.

The course of the third race was the same as the second. The first prize was £10, and the second £4, the boats eligible being wager-boats, pulled by amateurs who had never won an advertised prize exceeding £10, with sculls. The boats entered were:—

Stranger	C. Harkness	Blue, and white ball
D. Sance	R. G [illegible]	Pink and blue
Cornstalk	D. Healy	White

Cornstalk did not start. The Stranger and Defiance started off dashingly, the latter taking a slight lead, until about two-thirds of the distance between the flagship and Pinchgut had been accomplished, from which time the gap widened. At the completion of half the distance Green had left the Stranger two or three hundred yards behind. During the second round Green's superiority was very evident, and Harkness pulled up about Potts' Point, leaving his fellow-competitor to win *ad libitum*.

The fourth race started at 11 o'clock, from the flag-ship, round Shark Island, and back to the flag-ship. It was open to all licensed skiffs under canvas. The first prize was £8, and the second £4. The following skiffs were entered:—

Pet	Macgregor	Blue
Rover's Bride	J. Allover	Red and blue
Charlotte	A. M'Gahre	Red

The Rover's Bride (J. Allover) was not present to time, and therefore did not start. The race, however, was well contested between the Pet and the Charlotte, the former proving victorious.

The fifth took the same course as the first race. The prizes, £10 and £4, were open for competition to watermen's skiffs, pulled by amateurs and watermen who had never won an advertised prize. The skiffs entered were

Phœnician	Joseph Nash	Light blue
Prince Albert	William Gopple	White and pink
Jerry	J. Yates	Blue and black
Star	H. Thirsty	White

In this contest the Phœnician took the lead and kept it throughout. The Prince Albert came in second. The other two were left behind a considerable distance.

The fifth race was open to all sailing boats not exceeding 13 feet keel. The prizes were £15 for the first, £6 for the second, and £3 for the third, the course being from the flag-ship, round red buoy off Fort Macquarie, proceed round Shark Island, back round same buoy and home to flag-ship. The competing vessels were

Tantivy	Thomas Evans	Red, and white star
Phantom	George Willoughby	Light blue
Will Watch	W. Turner	Black and red
Sea Belle	R. Wilson	Red, blue star
Dolphin	Johnson	St. George's cross
Annie S.	Somerville	Blue and name

The Annie S. took the lead, and maintained it throughout. The Sea Belle was second, and the Will Watch third.

At twelve o'clock a dingy chase took place. It resulted in a swimming and diving match, and would in all probability have ended, had it not been for the decision of the Umpire (Mr. G. Thornton) in a pugilistic encounter. The prize was £5, and the boats entered were—

Ransom	Ratican	Dingy
Artful Dodge	Peers	Gig

The start was a very good one, but before many strokes had been taken, the hero in the dingy caught a crab, in consequence of which his heels gained the ascendancy. The gig pressed him hard, but as the bowman (whose duty it was to catch the man in the dingy in fifteen minutes) was preparing to seize the boat by the stern, a very clever turn was effected,—the bowman took a leap, but the "splash" was evidence that he had not thoroughly succeeded. He had, however, caught by the rudder of the dingy, and was soon seen making his way into the boat. The manager of the dingy immediately went overboard, and was as quickly followed by the bowman of the gig, who proved to be the swiftest swimmer of the two, and as the former took to diving, but the bowman could also dive, and he instantly followed him under the water. They came to the surface some distance apart, and Ratican succeeded in regaining the boat, closely followed by the bowman, who clung to her side. After a considerable altercation Ratican again went overboard, and another swimming match took place. The chase resulted in the defeat of the dingy.

The eighth race was for dingies not exceeding 12 feet keel, pulled by youths 15 years and under: the first prize being £5, and the second £1. The entries were—

Flying Cloud	John Dunlop	White
Flirt	George Cousins	Blue and white
Stranger	G. Mulhall	Light blue
Jenny go and fetch it	George Melville	St. Andrew's cross
Glance	John Smith	White, blue border
Lola Montes	Thomas Tibbey	Blue, white, and red
Royal Shepherd	A. M'Neil	Green, and thistle
Lark	D. Hayes	Green
Jack Sheppard	J. Fitzgerald	White, blue star
Faugh-a-Ballah	J. Smith	Pink and light blue
Endeavour	J. Monaghan	Check
Canary	R. Gardiner	Black
Lucifer	Henry Whalin	Pink

This was a very good race. After one false start the boats got well away together, Flying Cloud, however, taking a slight lead. The Stranger came in first, and was followed by the Glance and the Flying Cloud. There was some excellent rowing among the outsiders.

The ninth race started at a quarter to one, from the flag-ship, round Pinchgut, back round starting point, round Pinchgut again, and back to flag-ship. It was open to all four-oared gigs (classed as ships' gigs, and pulled by amateurs), the first prize being £10, and the second £6. The entries were—

Native Rose	[illegible]	White and [illegible]
Rosebud	Dawson	Pink and blue
Dart	R. Lawrence	White

The Native Rose and Rosebud took the lead together, and after a well contested race the Rosebud won by about five lengths; Dart second; Native Rose being about a couple of hundred yards in the rear.

The next race was the Champion waterman's race, in licensed watermen's boats, and pulled by licensed watermen, with a pair of sculls. The course was the same as that taken by the last-mentioned contest. The prizes were £15 for the first, and £6 for the second; and the entries were as follows:—

Phœnician	G. Mulhall	Light blue
Prince	R. Green	Pink and blue
Traveller	James Rice	Dark blue

The Traveller gave up the contest at starting, and the Phœnician and Prince got away nearly together. Green rounded the flagship in the first instance very cleverly before Mulhall had commenced the operation, and at the conclusion he was pronounced the victor.

The Eleventh race started at 2. From Flag-ship round red buoy, round Bow and Pigs, round red buoy and back to Flag-ship. All open boats under canvas, used as fishing boats, and not exceeding 18 feet 6 inches keel were eligible. 1st prize, £10; 2nd prize, £5; 3rd prize, £3. The entries were—

Ayrshire Lass	William Orr	Green, white cross
Anna Bishop	A. Donaldson	Light blue
Mountain Maid	T. Curtiss	Black
Undine	Bulman	White
Slow Coach	E. Lawrence	Blue, with wreath
Catherine	H. Humphrey	Green
Daring	Dodds	Red

All started, and after a good race the Mountain Maid came in first, the Slow Coach second, and the Catherine third.

The next race took the same course as the foregoing, and was open to all vessels or boats used in the harbour for traffic—under canvas. The first prize was £20, the second £10, and the third £6. The entries were—

Leveret	J. Taylor	Red
Lord of the Isles	J. Lord	Blue
Pride of the Bay	William Hosmer	Red, white cross
Reindeer	John Dore	Blue peter
Ripple	Ivee	Black

Pride of the Bay did not start. "Red" took the lead at the commencement, but came in third. Ripple was first, but she was so closely pressed by the Lord of the Isles, that it was thought by many she would have been only second if the distance had been extended another 30 yards, for the second boat was steadily gaining upon the first.

The next race was for all dingies, not exceeding 12 feet keel, and pulled by youths of 18 years and under, who had never won an advertised prize. The course was the same as the first race, and the prizes; £5 for the first, and £1 for the second. The entries were as follows:—

Kate Hayes	James Punch	White
Island Chief	Robert Melville	St. Andrew's cross
Fire Fly	Charles Dillon	Royal blue
Flying Cloud	James Morrison	White, blue border
Sir Wm. Wallace	A. Hassell	Green and thistle
Will if I can	S. Knight	Pink and blue
Wild Irish Girl	Michael M'Govern	Green
Blue Bells	James Wilson	Light blue
Tease r	H. Pghes	Pink and white
Canary	H. Gardiner	Chequered
Who would have thought it	G. Newton	Red
Lucifer	Daniel Whalin	Blue and white
Chance it	J. Goodwin	Pink and white

The start was good, and the race excellent. James Punch, whose ability was much acknowledged, came in first by about 30 yards; S. Knight, second; and R. Melville, third.

The fourteenth race was for watermen's skiffs and skiffs classed as such, pulled by licensed watermen with a pair of sculls, excluding those who have pulled in a champion race. All boats entered not to exceed 22 feet over all. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £4. The entries were

Star	F. Murray	White
Fanny	Smith	Black and white
Phœnician	T. Macgregor	Pink
Prince Albert	George Nash	Light blue

The course of this race was the same as the ninth,—twice from the flag-ship and round Pinchgut. Only three started, the Fanny not competing. G. Nash came in an easy winner; Murray a bad second; and Macgregor was looming in the distance.

The next race, taking the same course as the ninth, was open to watermen's skiffs and skiffs classed as such, pulled by amateurs with a pair of oars. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5. The entries were

Phœnician	Johnson and Mahoney	Light blue
Monte Christo	Maclehose and Brown	Red
Prince	R. and James Green	Pink and blue
Tom	J. Yates and J. Smith	Blue and black
Slow Coach	G. Brown and W. Dowse	Pink and White

Monte Christo did not compete for the prize. This start was one of the best during the day. At the conclusion of half the distance Slow Coach was first, Prince second, and Tom a considerable distance behind, followed by the Phœnician. The result of the race was—Slow Coach, first; and Tom, second; Prince (R. and J. Green) having given up.

The day's sports were varied by a dingy chase for a prize of £5, the conditions being that the bowman in the gig should catch the puller of the dingy in fifteen minutes; all gigs to exceed 24 feet over all, and boats to keep in open water. The entries were—

Sea Belle	Lee	Gig
Flying Cloud	Dunlop	Dingy

The man in the dingy ran among a number of small boats, and thereby easily eluded his pursuers, who afterwards refused to follow him, considering that he was not acting up to the rules of the chase. The Umpire refused to report upon the matter.

The seventeenth race was for dingies under canvas. Boats not to exceed 12 feet keel, with rowing gunwales. To start with masts unshipped. Course same as for watermen's skiffs under canvas. First prize, £6; second prize, £3; third prize, £1. Four entrances or no race. The entries were—

Little Blue Jacket	Captain Prout	Blue
Una	Johnstone	Red, blue star
Ariel	A. Robinson	White
Ben Bolt	G. Green	Blue and white
Undine	Tallman	Blue

The Una and Undine did not start, and the Ariel giving in, the contest was left to Little Blue Jacket and Ben Bolt, the former gaining the victory.

Shortly after five o'clock the sports were concluded, and everybody appeared satisfied with the proceedings of the day.

CRICKET MATCH.

A double wicket match, between eleven members of the Surrey and a like number of the Currency Cricket Clubs, came off yesterday in a field adjacent to Baptist's Gardens, Surry Hills.

Although a smart shower of rain descended in the early part of the morning, the weather towards the forenoon was remarkably fine, and remained so during the whole of the day.

The play on both sides was very good, more especially on the part of the Surreys, whose fielding was highly commendable. In particular we may make mention of the names of the Messrs. Doyle, Canny, Medcalfe, M'Nab, and Thompson, of the Currency; and of the Messrs. Sutter, A. Delhoery, Shaw, Polley, and Doran, of the Surreys.

As a token of Mr. Polley's skill in back or long stopping, he having allowed the ball to pass him but once during the match, we understand it is the intention of the club to make him a present.

The Surreys were the first to go to the wickets, and the following was the result of the game:—

SURREYS.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr. T. M'Laughlin, s. b. Canny		6	c. b. Thompson	11
N. Thomson, ditto		2	b. b. Medcalf	0
J. Grant, ditto		3	stumped out	0
— Sutter, ditto		8	c. b. Canny	0
J. Shaw, run out		1	b. b. Medcalf	12
C. Delhoery, not out		5	not out	0
A. Delhoery, b. b. Canny		1	b. b. Curran	4
R. Doran, run out		3	c. b. Doyle	11
G. J. Spilsbury, b. b. Doyle		1	run out	3
R. Brewer, ditto		3	b. b. [illegible]	0
J. Polley, ditto		0	c. b. Curran	13
Byes		0	Byes	[illegible]
Wide balls		1	No balls	1
Total		[illegible]	Total	[illegible]
Grand total				117

CURRENCY.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr. J. M'Gee, b. b. A. Delhoery		0	b. b. Brewer	7
J. Curran, b. b. ditto		0	b. b. ditto	1
F. Capps, run out		0	run out	5
J. Medcalf, b. b. A. Delhoery		11	b. b. A. Delhoery	12
T. Thompson, c. b. M'Laughlin		4	b. b. Brewer	10
F. Paterson, run out		1	b. b. Sutter	0
W. Stone, b. b. A. Delhoery		3	b. b. A. Delhoery	2
H. Canny, c. b. Shaw		4	c. b. Thompson	1
J. Doyle, b. b. M'Laughlin		0	c. b. Shaw	3
J. M'Nab, not out		15	c. b. A. Delhoery	0
A. Parks, b. b. A. Delhoery		1	not out	2
Byes		[illegible]	Byes	[illegible]
Total		43	Total	40
Grand total				83

Thus the Surreys won the match by 34 runs.

A single-wicket match was afterwards played between Mr. G. J. Spilsbury and Mr. F. Capps. In this the Surreys' man (Mr. Spilsbury) proved himself the victor by some half-dozen runs.

British and Foreign Bible Society.—Some of the friends of the Society may wonder why Mr. Charles' name is not mentioned in the reports of the visit of the deputation to Bathurst and the neighbourhood. We are requested to state that Mr. Charles' health was not such as to permit him to accompany his colleague in this route, his physician enjoining rest and quietude for some time.

Flower Show.—The summer exhibition of the Australasian Botanic Society takes place this day in the Botanic Gardens. The band of the 11th Regiment, and the German band will be in attendance; and as it is a merry-making season, we doubt not the show will be a brilliant and successful one.

PUBLIC COMMISSIONERS.

DURING the interval that has elapsed since the last glorious intelligence from the Crimea, the public attention has been diverted from the trenches of the Allies before Sebastopol to the trenches of Randle and the City Commissioners in Sydney. The thunder of artillery has been silenced in the former, while in the latter the blasts of the navvies have become "few and far between," but while the former event is the cause of rejoicing, as it speaks of advance and success, the latter is the cause of regret; for it indicates a retrograde movement in the progress of a most important public work.

As the public are deeply interested in the speedy and careful completion of the sewerage works of Sydney, it will not be deemed out of place if we revert once more to the subject. It is not as the apologists of the Commissioners, or their officers, that we have hitherto treated the question, but on the eternal laws of justice we took our stand to save the Council from the infamy of condemning gentlemen of acknowledged probity without a hearing, on a tissue of evidence which would be scouted by any tribunal in the colony. We rejoice, and our rejoicings are echoed by nine-tenths of the community, that the report of condemnation was not adopted; but that it and the evidence have been transmitted for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor-General, who, in addition to his well known engineering and scientific attainments, is extensively acquainted with the subject of sewerage and general sanitary measures, having acted as one of the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty in 1844, "to enquire into the present state of large towns and populous districts in England and Wales." From such a tribunal the Commissioners will receive the decision of an unprejudiced judge, and the people will have a guarantee that if any defect in the sewerage, or any malpractices in any parties concerned, be discovered, they will speedily be brought to light and dealt with as they deserve. No one, we imagine, can be more desirous than the Commissioners themselves that the farthest inquiry should be instituted. In such an extensive work, requiring so much vigilant supervision, combined with the other multifarious duties of their thankless office, it is possible that they may have been led into mistakes from placing too much confidence in their officers. "The very head and front of their offence hath this extent, no more."

They may have proceeded too rapidly with the sewerage works, from a natural anxiety to make up for the time that had been necessarily expended in preliminary surveys; for, notwithstanding the unfavourable opinion of the select committee of last year, we think it is now satisfactorily established by the report of the Board on the Surveyor-General's department, that in making these preliminary surveys the Commissioners exercised sound judgment and proper caution. Nor can we much blame them for the rapid progress of the works, when we remember the language of the committee on that department in their report last year: "Without venturing to pronounce any opinion of their own on a matter which, after all, is one more properly within the province of the City Engineer to determine, they cannot refrain from stating that neither that gentleman nor his assistant gave them any clear and satisfactory reason why so long a period as nine months had been allowed to elapse without any commencement having been made with any main sewer in the city. Your committee trust that greater activity will be hereafter displayed by them in this matter, and that the sewerage will be carried on with the utmost rapidity, consistent with its construction as a solid and scientific work." They may have been induced to sanction more tunnelling than some persons, who, perhaps, have never looked beyond the £-s.-d. view of the question, consider justifiable; though we have already recorded our conviction that they acted wisely and for the welfare of the community in this matter. Or, again, they may have paid, on the certificates of their officers, for excavation in rock, in some places where the certificates should have been for excavation in soil, or, at most, half-and-half. But this, we have shown, is an open question; and when practical men find it difficult to decide where soil ends and rock begins, surely the Commissioners may have been led into an error, in such a case, without being liable to the charge of gross negligence and incompetency, or moral fraud. It is at least satisfactory to know that all the payments to the contractor have hitherto been merely to account; and that a sufficient per-centage is retained in the hands of the Commissioners to cover any error of this kind that may be proved to exist; for we think, after the admirable speech of the Deputy-Master of the Mint, who was thoroughly master of his subject, that we shall hear no more of the gigantic frauds of overpaying the contractor some £30,000 for work which he never performed. The citizens, therefore, need be under no apprehension that the contractor will be ultimately overpaid.

But there is one view of the subject that seems to be overlooked. Enough and to spare of the incompetency of select committees to deal even-handed justice to Public Departments: Mr. Martin himself does not deny that these committees have gone a step beyond their proper functions, and encroached on the duties of the Executive, from want of confidence in the Government. But is it right that the servants of the public should be the sufferers for such want of confidence? Can we expect men of character to devote their energies for the public, if they are always to be suspected of doing wrong, and never get any credit for doing right? Has the select committee which was appointed to inquire into the proceedings of the Commissioners from the period of their appointments fulfilled the object of their inquiry by restricting themselves to the task of fishing for faults in one single branch of the duties of the Commissioners, and utterly ignoring all the rest? Have the Commissioners really done nothing since the period of their appointment—two years ago—than accept a tender for a portion of sewerage, and betray considerable negligence in seeing the contracts carried out? Did the committee forget the state of the city when the Commissioners entered on their duties, contrasted with its present condition? or why do we fail to discover, in all the tiresome and voluminous evidence, a single question with reference to the general improvement and the sanitary state of the city? Was there nothing in the first yearly report of the Commissioners, which was laid on the table of the Legislative Council on 3rd July last (or rather under the table, judging from any notice that has been taken of it) to convince the committee that the Commissioners had neither been slothful nor negligent in the performance of the important duties entrusted to them? Or, without reference to that Report, was there nothing in the state of the streets, and the sanitary condition of the city, to insinuate a word in favour of these gentlemen? We can only say for ourselves, that if the committee have closed their eyes against these things, the people of Sydney at least have not been blind; and if we do not greatly miscalculate the public feeling, the Commissioners very generally get the credit of having made greater improvements in the city during the two years of their existence than have taken place during any four or more years of its past history.

As one of the witnesses examined by the committee remarked—the streets will not run away—they will speak for themselves. But as many of our readers may be unable to trace the progress of the city works, we avail ourselves of the first yearly report of the Commissioners, and some official memoranda, to allude briefly to a few of the many improvements effected by the Commissioners during the two years of their existence. The metalling and thorough repair of Parramatta, George, King, and Sussex streets, and Wynyard-lane, will be apparent to any one who now travels along these thoroughfares. Pitt, Market, Botany, and other streets have also been partially repaired and metalled, about 10,000 tons of blue metal having been employed, while nearly 1100 tons are now on hand. The South Head Road, and William-street, with Botany, Clarence, Cleveland, College, Crescent, Devonshire, Erskine, Gas, Kent, and Park streets, have been repaired and coated with upwards of 9500 tons of iron-stone gravel. Excavations to the extent of upwards of 771,600 cubic feet have been made and the roadway formed in Argyle, Bourke, Cleveland, College, Clarence, Kent, King, Margaret, Park, and William streets; while filling in to the extent of 316,000 cubic feet has been deposited on Dowling, Forbes, Bourke, William, and other streets. Dawes' Point Road, and Wynyard-square, with Cumberland, Druitt, Elizabeth, Essex, Gloucester, Macquarie, Margaret, Prince, and other streets, particularly on the rocks, have been ballasted and formed with 173,000 cubic feet of ballasting. Kerbing and guttering, at considerable cost, and extending to upwards of 26,600 lineal feet of kerbing, and 87,400 square feet of kerbing, or a total length of eleven miles, have been laid down in Abercrombie, Barrack, Bridge, Cumberland, Druitt, Hunter, Liverpool, O'Connell, Park, Phillip, Pitt, Sussex, William, Wynyard, York, and other streets, in Wynyard-lane, and the South Head Road, besides many detached pieces in different parts of the city. Upwards of 4000 feet of rough guttering have also been laid down in the rugged district of the Rocks; and no part of the city exhibits more decided traces of improvement under the Commissioners than this.

But we must not omit the attempts of the Commissioners to provide temporary expedients for improving the sanitary condition of the city. The dust carts, though not free from objections, and the cleansing of back premises, have been the means of removing many thousand loads (970,000 cubic feet) of disagreeable matter from the heart of the city. The cleansing of privies has effected the double purpose of improving the health of the citizens, and by the disposal of the feculent matter on the Sand Hills, of assisting in arresting the progress of the drifting sands. The alteration of the Campbell-street and the roofing of the George-street Markets, the carrying out of Lime-street Wharf into deep water, and the regulations introduced for the markets generally, as well as for hackney carriages, omnibuses, carters, and water carmen, have at once contributed to the public convenience, and considerably increased the city revenues.

Nor should it be forgotten that these improvements have been prosecuted in the face of considerable discouragement and difficulty. It appears by their report that no part of the duties of the Commissioners had caused them more trouble and anxiety than the regulation of the city finances. Starting with a debt against them, with a large amount of work to be performed, and with the price of labour and materials higher than it had ever been known in the colony, the Commissioners have never been able to extricate themselves from financial difficulties; and as no rate has been raised for the current half-year, it is not difficult to conceive the up-hill work they must have encountered in meeting their engagements. Soon after their appointment, they submitted a strong memorial to the Government, praying for an endowment of £10,000 per annum in aid of the city funds. The Executive declined to accede to their request, but the Legislature and the Press advocated the justice of their claim, and the boon was ultimately granted. The consequence has been that £30,000 have already been handed over to the Commissioners and expended on the City works, not a farthing of which has been derived from direct taxation. But instead of supplementing this grant in the same liberal spirit the Legislative Council have endeavoured to keep the City rates as low as in former years, *before* the gold discovery introduced such a revolution in prices. This may appear praiseworthy to the unthinking; it may tell on the hustings; but we question whether it is either wise, or politic, or just, to leave the Commissioners to carry on the City works with borrowed money; and, after they have incurred the responsibility, to refuse to pass a sufficient rate to clear it off.

Without going into further particulars, it must be evident to every one who will take the trouble of reflecting, that in all parts of the city the hand of improvement has been very visible for the last two years; and was it fair, we repeat, in a committee appointed to enquire into all the proceedings of the Commissioners since the period of their appointment to confine their attention to one work which has been in progress only six months, and entirely to overlook all the other works of these gentlemen?

We have no doubt that the enquiry, after the personal feelings it has engendered have had time to cool, will be productive of good. In a great work of the kind, the first that had been attempted in the colony, some mistakes were naturally to be expected.

It appears by the investigation that the work is improving as it progresses, which shows that the Commissioners are prepared to receive advice and act upon it; but if less attention appears to have been paid to the work latterly, is there not some reason to suspect that the committee were, perhaps innocently, the cause? Is it not possible to conceive that gentlemen who, during six months, were liable to be summoned before the committee at any moment, to enter into details of works requiring a scientific knowledge adequately to explain,—whose officers were likewise so frequently withdrawn from their proper duties to give evidence, or prepare plans and elaborate statements for the committee,—and who knew, moreover, that witnesses who gloried in their own infamy were giving evidence against them, might have had their attention so distracted as to unfit them in some measure from a calm and attentive discharge of their duties?

One lesson we have learned from the discussion which may be useful. We cannot serve two masters. If public works, such as the sewerage and water supply, are to be carried on by a paid commission, and (notwithstanding our predilection for corporate bodies) we believe the feeling at home as well as *here* is in favour of a paid board for such purposes, it is obvious that the board must be under the direction of the Executive alone, or the work will never be satisfactorily performed. We ought to assist and encourage the servants of the public in their endeavours to carry out works of magnitude, instead of throwing obstacles in their way. If errors in details occur, we should point them out, and suggest a proper remedy, and reserve our censure and impeachment until we find that no attention has been paid to our suggestions. If this course were adopted with the servants of the public, instead of lending an open ear to every malicious statement of declared enemies and discarded servants, there would be less necessity for the labours of select committees—less bitterness of feeling engendered, with much advantage to the public, and Government officers would have more heart to devote themselves earnestly to the proper discharge of their duties, if they felt that their labours would be duly appreciated.

SCONE, December 22.—Great Floods.—Loss of the Royal Mail.—Four Horses Drowned.—This week we have been visited with the heaviest thunder showers we have had here these nine years, which has caused much damage to the wheat that was not housed, and to our roads and fences; but on the whole, it has done more good than harm, in plenty of water and good grass. On Monday last, when the mail left here for Murrurundi, it was pouring down in torrents, the water on the level road up to the horses' girths; on arriving at the crossing-place of the Page, the horses stopped to drink, and the driver dismounted to put something right, when the water was not up to his knees, but during the time he was in the water, the river came down in a breast, sweeping coach, horses, and men away. Happily there were no passengers, and the guard could swim, and got out safe; the driver could not swim, and was carried by the stream a long distance, and miraculously escaped; the coach was knocked to pieces, and the four horses drowned; and some of the mail bags lost.—*M. Mercury.*

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. COHEN and HARBOTTLE.—At the Stores of Messrs. Anderson, [illegible] Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock, Barley, Cheese, Sardines, Pork, &c.; at the Bank Auction Rooms, at half-past 11 o'clock, General Drapery, Millinery, Haberdashery, Fancy Goods, &c.; at 11 o'clock, [illegible], &c.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes, &c.

MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS, SEN., AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boys' and Girls' Clothing, &c.

MESSRS. HIRSWORTH AND CO.—At the [illegible] o'clock, [illegible], Lease of above.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Stationery, Fancy Ware, Toys, Ornaments, Confectionery, Clothing, &c.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At the Commissariat Stores, George-street, at 11 o'clock, Surplus Stores, English [illegible], &c.; at Moore's Wharf, Miller's Point, at half-past 3 o'clock, Hops, [illegible], &c.

MR. C. ADRAIN.—On the Premises of Mr. Crowley, King-street West, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Pledges, Goodwill of Business, Fixtures, Lease, &c.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, &c.; on the Ground, at the Parramatta Terminus, at 12 o'clock, Town and Suburban Allotments.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Clothing, Drapery, Jewellery, &c.

THE SHERIFF.—On the premises, corner of Brougham-place and Fitzroy-street, at Noon, Work-in-Trade, Furniture, &c.

MR. J. T. RYAN.—On the Ground, at St. Mary's, at 12 o'clock, Farms and Allotments.

MR. C. COTTRELL.—On the Ground, St. Mary, South Creek, at Noon, Cottages, &c.

MR. R. WOOLLER.—At the Bull's Head Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Spring Carts, Carriage, Drays, &c.

At the Treasury Land Sale Room, Macquarie-street, at Noon, Lease of Circular Quay.

PARRAMATTA.

AN adjourned public meeting took place at Payten's Australian Arms, Church-street, on Monday evening, for the purpose of nominating fit and proper persons to represent the North Riding of Cumberland. This meeting was much more numerously attended than the last. Party feeling appeared to run very strong. It was moved and seconded that Mr. Oakes take the chair; but the friends of Mr. Staff insisted upon his right to occupy that position, inasmuch as he had done so at the adjournment. Mr. S. therefore took the chair, and stated that he was in the hands of his friends, and willing to act for the best. He had no ambition for the presidency of the meeting; but was nevertheless fully aware of his right, and also quite prepared to meet the dodge that had been attempted. Mr. Oakes believed that, as an adjourned meeting, Mr. Staff was in his place. Mr. J. N. Belt contended that the original meeting was called for a specific purpose, namely, to put two persons in nomination, viz., Messrs. James Byrnes and G. Smith, and the latter having refused to come forward, the purport of the meeting was at an end. Mr. Sheppard, from Ryde, was of the same opinion, adding that the last meeting separated *sine die*. The Chairman ruled that the meeting was regularly adjourned by carrying a resolution to that effect. Mr. Byrnes came forward and stated that he would save his friends the trouble of proposing him as a candidate for legislative honours, by offering himself to the electors; that he had done so before, and had been in the Council when some of the most important acts were brought before the House. Mr. B. was heard uninterruptedly for a considerable time, although several of his remarks were anything but agreeable to certain parties in the meeting, the chairman amongst the rest. Mr. J. Brown rose and proposed Mr. Edward Powell, of Richmond, as a fit and proper person to represent the North Riding of the County of Cumberland in the new Parliament. Mr. Brown spoke in high terms of Mr. Powell, and stated, amongst other things, that Mr. P. had on previous occasions been solicited to take a seat in the councils of his native land, but had held back until his energy and perseverance had placed him in circumstances favourable to his being able to devote the necessary time and study for such an important office. Such time having now arrived, Mr. Powell was willing to take upon himself the honorable task. Mr. J. Pye seconded the nomination of Mr. Powell, and stated that the constituency of the North Riding was an agricultural constituency, and Mr. Powell was the man for the people. The speaker next proceeded to inform the meeting that Mr. Byrnes had told them of his good qualities, but he could tell them what Mr. Powell was not. [Here Mr. Pye read extracts from the copy of a letter, received from the Government, who had received it from the Road Trust, whilst he, as a member of the board, had not been allowed to see such letter, or to get a copy.] Mr. Belt rose to order, and Mr. Pye promised to proceed in accordance with the resolution, and went on at length to allude to Mr. Byrnes. Various interruptions took place, but it would be folly to attempt a description of the scene which followed. At length the storm subsided, and Mr. Sheppard rose to propose Mr. Byrnes, but afterwards withdrew his resolution. Mr. Belt again rose, and made some remarks in reference to what the meeting ought to have been. Mr. Brown's proposition of Mr. Powell was put and carried by a good majority. Mr. Belt rose to move an adjournment, which was seconded by Mr. Sheppard, put to the meeting, and negatived. Mr. Powell then came forward, and in a neat and concise speech, stated his principles and qualifications, and promised that if he were returned he would spare neither time nor exertion to serve his country. Mr. Byrnes again came forward, and stated in milder terms his peaceable intentions when he came to the meeting, and expressed his sorrow if he had given offence. Mr. Gould said that the proceedings had been quite unparliamentary. (A laugh.) The chairman then announced the meeting at an end.

At a subsequent meeting of the friends of Messrs. Powell and Pye, held the same evening, the latter, at the solicitation of a number of his friends, announced his intention of coming forward for the suffrages of the constituency of the North Riding of Cumberland.

PENRITH.

AT a sale on the 24th, by auction, for one year of the tolls to be collected at the Victoria Bridge across the river Nepean, in a line with the Great Western Road, Mr. Francis Paisley became the lessee, at the yearly rent of £1525.

The punt at Emu Ferry, adjoining the bridge, which nobody ever contemplated by Government in opposition to the "Victoria" was, notwithstanding, put up for sale, under the direction of the magistrates, at the upset price of £100 per annum, and bought in by the Bridge Company. It appears extraordinary that after the Government passing an Act of Council to incorporate the Company, and thereby inducing persons to invest large sums of money in an undertaking of such magnitude and public utility, which, after surmounting almost insuperable obstacles, has been carried out successfully, that the authorities should have acted such a part as to become competitors with the Company for the tolls and dues to be collected thereat. If this be not a breach of good faith on the part of the Government with the Company, we are at a loss to conjecture by what other name such a proceeding can be characterised!

BRAIDWOOD.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

24TH DECEMBER, 1855.—During the last fortnight we have had an almost continuous fall of rain. The atmosphere is still very heavy, and seems to indicate still more wet. This has done damage to some wheat and hay paddocks by knocking everything to the ground. The potato crop looks very well so far. New ones were selling last week in town at 6d. per lb. A stop has been put to the shearing operations through the inclemency of the weather. Twenty shillings a score is given this year. A full supply of hands can be procured.

The news of the fall of Sebastopol was received here rather coolly: only in two places were there illuminations; a few guns were fired now and then. The best of it was a bonfire in Holder's yard.

A man named Frank M'Mahon, of Reidsdale, got one of his right hand fingers bitten the other day by a snake while mowing. The reptile stuck fast for a few minutes, and let his hold go only when a piece of flesh of the finger was cut off. Powder was then put on the raw cut and fire set to it. It is now mending. The reptile was instantly killed.

The names of several gentlemen at last appear as soliciting the favour of representing our county in the new Parliament; but amongst them there is not one of a country gentleman. The party we ought to have to see after our interests, is a man who is acquainted with our wants—one who knows what is not and what ought to be here, and not an individual who resides 200 miles from us, who perhaps never was amongst us, or residing with us, and consequently has not the least idea of what ought to be done for our welfare.

Since my last communication, I have heard Mr. Massie is to be shortly replaced here. Had the gentlemen of the Council been aware of the work that is to be performed here by gold commissioners, I vouch they would not have voted the salary of a sub-commissioner. They are serjeants on all the branches of the diggings; they collect the licenses, and come to give their accounts at the head quarters here. Further, the escort is despatched once a fortnight from this place; then the commissioner is in attendance for two hours at Major's Creek to receive deposits. This may be said to be nearly all the work that falls on the commissioners. The people of this town are well aware of this fact; therefore if they were at all concerned with their own interests, they would send a petition to his Excellency the Governor, to have the office of a sub-commissioner of gold fields changed for the one of a police magistrate, which functionary we are every day feeling more and more the want of.

If an appointment does take place, we should like to see above it a man who knows us and whom we know; one, in a word, acquainted with our general condition.

A case of great interest was heard on Thursday, 13th instant, at the Police Office. Owen Dowling, dairyman at Lee Mount, was fined £10 and costs for slaughtering a bullock without a license, and £5 and costs for not producing the hide of the beast just slaughtered when called upon to do so by the Inspector. It was stated in the information that the beast was slaughtered under suspicious circumstances.

The change in the weather has caused a great many people to suffer from influenza and cold. The Rev. Edward O'Brian, C.C., is now confined to his bed, through getting wet when performing his religious duties.

MACLEAY RIVER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

DECEMBER 12TH, 1855.—After many unnecessary delays and refusals, the south side of the Macleay river is annexed to our district, and for this boon I think we have to thank his Excellency the Governor-General, and not his subordinates, especially the Inspector-General of Police. However, by the tardiness of the Government to our just requisition, the population here has become most dissatisfied with the Government generally, and I do not think any present officer would have the slightest chance of being elected here, though perhaps it would be policy to have a Government officer as member, as he would have more in his power than one not holding office. This has been written principally to inform the public who are likely to become candidates for this part of the world. Mr. Hargraves, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Rusden, of New England, have been mentioned, and also Lieutenant Sadleir, R.N. The Governor-General is certainly not to be envied in having to bring the New Constitution into existence. He will incur great obloquy, no doubt, in his appointments to the Upper House, and he would only act wisely and justly by offering seats to gentlemen of all parties and creeds, and should look rather to their characters than their opinions; if he does this he will be more popular in the Lower House, and will prevent the spirit of party between the two Houses. This is something on the principle of "*divide et impera*," and is only common policy; for what measure could he possibly hope to carry through with the Lower House opposed to him? There is no doubt that Sir William Denison sees the necessity of a thorough reformation in the Government departments, by his having ordered a board to sit on the Survey Office, and an excellent report it is they have made. Under the late management of the Survey Office, should the land be again reduced to 5s. per acre, the expense of surveying alone would be more than the value of the land. Should Mr. Thompson be elected, to give the constitution a start, he would be the man, as he is so conversant with the affairs of the colony.

But even should all this be arranged amicably with the people of the colony, there will be much angry discussion on the land and squatting questions, and I fancy the Governor's policy would be to allow these measures to emanate from the people. *Semper idem.*

Since writing the above I have heard of the wreck of the Agnes Napier, on Howe's Island, and of the arrival of the crew at the mouth of that river. I have mentioned it to record an instance of the humanity of the blacks. The crew were in a dreadfully weak state, so much so that when they grounded on the beach they were unable to get their boat off again. The aborigines dragged their boat into the river, and supplied them with food; luckily, the blacks had some flour. As there is no doubt of the truth of this, I trust the Government will not allow this noble and generous act to go unrewarded.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—As I know you are always alive to any suggestion that may be made for the comfort and convenience of the public, allow me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to throw out a hint, that if the Committee of the Railway Company would alter the time of starting from Parramatta in the morning and from Sydney in the evening, so as that the train should arrive by half-past 8 in the morning, and leave as late as a quarter past 6 in the evening, a very large proportion of those individuals in the capacity of clerks, who now can derive no benefit from the country air, would be enabled to live out of town, and thereby not only be more healthy and vigorous themselves, but would greatly add to the funds of the Railway Company.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

24th December, 1855. A CLERK.

THE DOMAIN.—For some considerable time since the attention of the public has been daily drawn by means of attractive advertisements to the fact that on Boxing night an entertainment on a scale never before attempted in the colony would take place. Dissolving views were to be exhibited (illustrative of the War from its commencement), accompanied by brilliant fireworks, bands of music, were to attend, the grounds to be illuminated—in short, the entertainment promised was to be a grand *affair*; consequently it may be well imagined that at the hour appointed for the opening of the gates, thousands of persons had assembled, many of them having come a considerable distance, and brought with them their families to give them "a treat." With that patience peculiar to a crowd of the good-natured people of Sydney, they waited almost without a murmur, for the first quarter of an hour, from half-past seven to a quarter to eight, when the assemblage got so large that those nearest the gates were subjected to great inconvenience from the pressure forward of those behind them. They then lost their patience, but we are happy to say (notwithstanding the annoyance and inconvenience they were subjected to) kept their tempers; after appeal was made to the policeman keeping the gate to open it, or to give some explanation why the public should not be let in, but he knowing, possibly, the entertainment would not come off, probably thought that "the least said would be soonest mended," and to avoid bringing down the anger of the visitors upon his own head, said nothing. Eight o'clock arrived, the crowd of persons had considerably increased still it did not appear that any arrangement was being made to let the people in or take their money. However, in about a quarter of an hour the gates were opened, and the thousands of persons thronged in, no one taking money; but on getting fairly into the Domain, it appeared no sufficient steps had been taken to proceed with the entertainment, and it was evident that it was either postponed *sine die*, or till some future occasion; no announcement to this effect was made, and thousands lingered till nine o'clock, when they were ushered out somewhat unceremoniously by the police. The expressions that fell from those present, so far as we heard, we need hardly say were not such as to lead to the conviction that another attempt to get up an entertainment in the Domain would be as successful as those which have preceded the present one. We are unable to state to what cause the disappointment was attributable, as from each different individual who appeared connected with the affair we received different answers to our frequently repeated queries.

THE UP-COUNTRY MAILS.—On Thursday evening last, on which most of the up-country mails usually reach Maitland, none came down from above Murrurundi, the rise in the Page having stopped the crossing of the mails. On Sunday evening, when all the mails were due, none came either of Thursday's or Sunday's mails from beyond Tamworth. The guard, Mr. Lockyer, states that the M'Donald river was flooded, and that he had to cross it by means of a rope. The guard who was with the mail coach which was carried away by the sudden flood in the Page, on Monday, the 17th, Mr. Graves, met Mr. Lockyer near Murrurundi, and told him that out of the nine mail bags which were in the coach, seven had been recovered, the remaining two containing newspapers—including, we presume, our copies of the 15th instant.—*M. Mercury of Wednesday.*

DIALOGUES OF THE DAY.

III.

WHAT IS HE WORTH?

SCENE—The Harbour. Messrs. Slow and Sure in a boat.

SLOW.—Now that our sail is set to this fine North-easter, I wish you would finish your story or account about your friend Mr. Close, which was interrupted by every one of our late company giving his opinion upon what he is worth. Now tell me, in your eyes, what is he worth?

SURE.—I do not exactly understand what you fully mean by the question.

SLOW.—As all men do—for how much wealth does his name stand before the public?

SURE.—Before answering your question, let us consider whether all do right in holding a man's wealth and worth as the same. What is he worth? is another expression for What is his value? or, What is his price in the money market? But for a person to be worth, or of the value of, anything, that thing cannot be evil.

SLOW.—Certainly not, for evil has no value: strictly speaking, it is merely ignorance that gives it any.

SURE.—True; And therefore wealth must be a good, for by the world's admission, as you say,—a certain amount of it may be the value of a man, who is the greatest good on earth, *because he has a soul, and can pray*,—but then if it be equal to the greatest good, it is the greater good itself.

SLOW.—Certainly, that is the very point at which I wished to arrive; and for that reason do I think—"what is a man worth?"—such an important question in our present state of society.

SURE.—But my friend do not run so far or fast, or we will break the neck of our discourse. Man has been granted to be the greatest good on earth.

SLOW.—Yes: because he has a soul and can pray.

SURE.—But then you admitted wealth to be the same. Which is saying that there are two "greatest goods" in the world, which is simply absurd. Again, if you say, that wealth belongs to heaven, (which we all know it does not,) you place it above man, but on making it his measure, or him equal to it, you make him, the less, equal to it, the greater, which is also absurd. Thirdly, if you say that wealth belongs to "the pit," you at once call it an evil. But by a previous assertion of your own, evil has no value; therefore, to measure man, who is the greatest good, and therefore of the most value—by that which has no value, or to say that wealth, an evil, gives worth to man—a good—is a threefold absurdity; and you have contradicted yourself.

SLOW.—If I could argue in my own way, I could prove it all right, but I do not understand this kind of argument, nor do I like that questioning.

SURE.—I am afraid that we are like two travellers, who, having come to a bog, must retrace their steps to find the right path. It is my opinion, my dear friend, that we took the wrong turning at setting out, and therefore have been in error all the while. We ought not, like true seekers for truth, to have admitted wealth to be a good, before bringing the microscope of reason to examine it; but now, if you please, we will do so, and, friend Slow, if you like not to answer, I will, and do you put the questions.

SLOW.—Agreed upon; and now, what is your definition of wealth?

SURE.—A part of a man; that part which he creates himself, and which, like an arm or leg, may become diseased, so as to require the amputating knife to save life.

SLOW.—Is the possession of great wealth useful or necessary to make a complete man?

SURE.—Useful, not necessary, because the soul being the greatest good, no outward addition can increase its intrinsic value; therefore riches are not necessary.

SLOW.—By what can a man attain to opulence?

SURE.—Perseverance.

SLOW.—Have you no corner for such qualities as calculation, prudence, punctuality, and temperance?

SURE.—I include all those in the one word.

SLOW.—Then, does not the unceasing *exercise* of those faculties give a healthy tone and action to the soul?

SURE.—I can see into what trap you would *draw* me by confessing—yes, namely, that anything causing the exercise of those virtues must be good in itself; therefore wealth doing so, wealth must be good. St. Paul, my good friend, says "Shall we do evil that good may come?" but, shall we do good that evil may come? Do we require to go any farther?

SLOW.—I see no necessity; for if the exercise of certain virtuous qualities, such as prudence, temperance, &c., be positively good, then wealth—their offspring or result—must also be good. And our first conclusion as to riches was an error; for they may be regarded as the true standard of a man, springing, as you admit, from perseverance in certain virtues, and therefore the common saying "What is he worth?" as applying solely to a man's wealth, cannot be incorrect.

SURE.—Alas! we still have the peak of the mountain above us. You have proved to a certain degree that wealth is the result of the exercise of some virtues; but one question more troubles me sadly, and before I can be convinced it must be answered. What is the result of wealth itself? Will you not answer? Then I must do so myself.—Luxury sometimes, care always. About luxury, as regards good or evil, there is no need to use the reason; the senses of those who indulge therein will quite satisfy themselves and us. Therefore, let us enquire into that constant follower, that terrible shadow of wealth—care. Is not care—fear of the ills of the future?

SLOW.—It seems to be a pretty good definition.

SURE.—Courage—is that a virtue?

SLOW.—Every one admits it to be so.

SURE.—And the opposite to fear?

SLOW.—That is simple enough.

SURE.—Then fear must be a vice?

SLOW.—This kind of reasoning seems to put the ball in that hole.

SURE.—But wealth is the parent of care, or fear of the future, therefore of a vice; and as evil can only proceed from evil, it is proved by your own admissions to be an evil itself. But man was said to be the chief good on earth; therefore, my very good friend, is it not an utter absurdity for us always to be making use of this phrase, "What is he worth?" As merely relating to his little heap of wealth (for the best of us have only got a little), such a question, by what we have proved, stands, in plain words, thus: "How much value does so much evil add to so much good, in the eyes of the world?" which is simply nonsense, because evil can add no value to good. Therefore, this general expression, "What is he worth?" as used by you, and, as you say, by all men, is incorrect and foolish, from its seeking the estimate of a man in that which can never be his estimate; namely, his wealth. So lastly, the sum of the whole matter is, a man receives no fresh value from his riches.

SLOW.—The conversation has certainly reached a strange climax, when it merges into a declaration that no quantity of property can increase the intrinsic worth of a man.

SURE.—I see our conclusion does not please you, nor does it me; for do not think that I have been reasoning with a view to depreciate the idea of worldly wealth, but rather with a wish for you to prove to me, by unanswerable arguments, that man is sent here endowed with reason solely to acquire opulence. When you can prove this, I shall be glad; for wealth is much easier acquired than fame or virtue, and therefore a less difficult standard by which to measure oneself. Till you can prove what is sought, I must retain my opinion, that I should not give a satisfactory answer to your question as to what my friend Mr. Close is worth, by merely saying—what property he holds.

SLOW.—Did I not know you, I would say that you cavilled at words and phrases merely for the sake of disputing; nor that you conversed with the wish of doing good, but solely from a love of hearing that music of all music, the tinkle of one's tongue. But I do not think so, and therefore will you finish by telling me something of Richard Close, Esq., who, report says, is a friend, and was a schoolfellow of yours.

SURE.—Richard and I first met as boys in a Scotch academy. He was a thin-haired, large-headed, slow-moving lad, with a great deal of that peculiar quality so common among the Scotch, and best expressed by the word—sagacity. There was one striking feature in his character, and that lay in his constant ability to say "No." I well remember him one morning coming to school, with his pockets full of red cheeked apples. A young girl, about whom we all teased him, was looking with longing eyes at the rosy temptation. "Give her one, Dick," said I. He looked first at me, then at the apples, and said—"She don't care for me, now, and won't for the sake of an apple; so it will only be a dead loss, and I can sell them to-day *for something nipping*. No, I shan't give her any."

In the course of time we both grew up; he became a persevering, thoroughly practical man, slow to learn, but once learned, never forgetting. Whilst, on the contrary, I turned into a dreamer, an abstract reasoner, puzzling myself with questions about life and its use; whereas my friend, without troubling himself with the question, answered it by putting "money in his purse." On the one hand, I believed nothing that I did see; whilst on the other, Richard believed nothing but what he did see and could practically use.

We separated, but continued friends, writing to each other regularly; he had left long ago for this country, and his letters were continually full of markets and speculations, trade reports, purchases, value of money, and so forth. Every succeeding year showed me that my old schoolfellow was waxing wealthier and wealthier; whereas I had wandered from land to land, studying philosophy and man, from Pythagoras downwards; not growing rich, but content with my competency. At last we met, and as warmly as two such opposite natures could greet each other after a long separation.

I found him a magnate in the land, a legislator, and known to every one. He found me a nobody, known to no one but myself; but in that, enigma, skilled as much as most men can be. When we came together, he was about to be married, although carrying to the matrimonial gate a burden of years with him; for remember that your millionaires never marry early; it is an investment or a luxury which entails too much outlay for the return it makes to permit such men to dabble in it till their finances can stand any drain. Therefore, my young friend, if you intend to follow in the wake of Richard Close, for which I think you have an inkling, be sure you can be the tyrant of your own heart as much as ever a Brutus or a Jephtha was, for without this command of the citadel your generalship is in vain.

It was most amusing for me to watch my friend's courtship. His intended was a rather good-looking fashionable girl, about half his own age. The affair was the old story—oftener told, and oftener true—of the glittering bait catching the fairest fish; nor do I wish to detract from the merits of the lady, for her patience deserved a catch above common, in listening to Dick as he sidled up to her, and began a conversation upon his property, his advances, mortgages, leases, &c. With a malignant joy I often turned those bits of talk into the channels of politics or science or poetry; and it was ludicrous to witness the embarrassment of Close, although completely and acutely sensible in matters of profit and loss. When I told him once that a new comet had been seen, he asked me—"whether I thought it would affect the money market?" This was too bad; worse than the question as to what Paradise Lost could prove; therefore I put his down as a hopeless case.

Now here is a man, not exactly a miser, but with his very soul strangled in his purse-strings. A man without an aim, for being an immortal soul, how can the acquisition of inordinate wealth; which was proved to be the next thing to—if not altogether an evil, satisfy the longings of immortality. Here he is, guilty of treason to God, who has sent him hither to give as noble a satisfaction as lies in his power to those longings; and yet, worse than Esau, bartering the jewel entrusted to his care, that he may gorge himself with a mess of earth's earthy potage. I am sorry to say that the answer to your question—"What is he worth," is "he is worth nothing," being only worth his money; for his fifteen thousand a-year bring not the relish of content which scarcely one does to me, and much less to others. Therefore my young friend if ever you pray, pray for that wisdom which teaches us—what "enough" is and when we possess it.

SLOW.—I do not know how it is, but you seem to have a knack, it is nothing else, of making things appear as you wish them. However, taking a matter-of-fact common-sense view of the case, I can see no such legion of evils rising from a struggle to be rich. The multitude may, like the fox and the grapes, cry wealth is bitter, and so may the wealthy themselves, but who among them will exchange it for poverty?

SURE.—To use the common saying, enjoy your own opinion and live the longer. But, believe me, that I would give all the riches of all the millionaires, from Crœsus to the present day, if such were in my power, in exchange for the man who could prove to me by reason that he will see his own funeral. We are at the landing place; and there is the waterman waiting for his fare—let him have it, and if he be content, he is as rich as the best of us.

D. P.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Wednesday Evening.

THIS being "Boxing-day," has been observed as a close holiday by the Sydney Banks, and by nearly the whole of the mercantile and trading establishments throughout the city. Although ordinary wholesale commercial transactions will doubtlessly remain dull until the opening of the new year, there are some extensive sales by auction announced for the next few days.

To morrow (Thursday) the Government auctioneer will offer the lease for one year, commencing the 1st day of January proximo, of the dues authorised to be collected at the Semi-Circular Quay in Sydney Cove. It had been the intention of the Governor-General that the quay, after the termination of the present lease, should be managed by an officer to be appointed by the Government, but many petitions having been presented to him, representing that such a course would materially affect the interests of private wharfingers, his Excellency has consented to again offer the quay for public competition.

Messrs. Mort and Co. announce for Friday, a sale of the Southern portion of the town of Parramatta; and by instructions of the agents of the official assignee to the estate of the Royal Bank of Australia, a portion of the Gobolion run on the Macquarie River, near the townships of Montefiores, and Wellington.

Messrs. Charles Moore and Co., Frith and Payten, Purkis and Lambert, Risqworth and Co., and W. C. Rush, each announce during the present week, extensive trade sales of soft and fancy goods, imported boots and shoes, &c.; whilst for the ensuing week various important land sales are already announced by Messrs. Mort and Co., Bowden and Threlkeld, and W. Dean and Co.

By the arrival to-day, of the Chilian registered ship Oberon, 5776 bags of wheat arrived for the Chilian Flour Company.

This morning the Governor-General, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Captain Napier, 11th Regiment, and the Honorable Berkley Morton, left Sydney by the railway for Parramatta, *en route* to the Western Gold Fields; the party will travel thence *à cheval* to Bathurst. It is his Excellency's design to make a personal inspection of the rich gold and copper mines of the Western Districts; and afterwards to visit the gold, iron, and coal fields of the South. In our issue of Saturday last, we directed attention to the favourable progress which still continued to be reported from both the Western and Southern gold districts. Of the progress at the rich copper mines held by the Ophir Copper Company, we have not been, of late, enabled to report, in consequence of the works being in abeyance;—the directors awaiting the completion of arrangements for increasing the capital of the Company.

With respect to the proceedings of the Fitz Roy Iron and Coal Mining Company, we can report very favourable progress. Acting upon the elaborate reports of Mr. Charles James Hodgson, Assay Master to the Company; of Mr. William Keene, Government Examiner of Coal Fields; and of Mr. James Henry Thomas, Resident Engineer at the Fitz Roy Dry Dock, the directors have taken the necessary steps, by the erection of puddling and reheating furnaces; with the necessary additional stacks, to be in complete readiness to receive the extensive plant of rolling machinery, ordered through the house of Donaldson, Lambert, and Co., of London; and which is due in all next month. A very short time, after its arrival, will suffice to enable the works at the first iron mines and furnaces in this colony to be put into active operation.

We need scarcely observe that, from its magnitude, and the highly important results sought to be achieved, the undertaking in question must be regarded with earnest interest by the colonists. It is not an undertaking that can be worked on a small scale, or by a small capital. It is one which demands the command of very large financial means, and the exercise of energy, perseverance, and caution, on the part of the Directory.

The flattering accounts received from Paris as to the value placed on the specimens of the ore in its unmanufactured and manufactured state, which were forwarded to the Exhibition, prove that the produce of our iron mines have caused as much surprise in France, as have the auriferous specimens forwarded from our gold fields. The Fitz Roy Mines and furnaces once at work, it is difficult to predict the extent of the promised results; we can only now state, that in less than three months, the din of the gigantic hammers, and the puffing of the powerful steam engine now in erection, will apprise the traveller on the great Southern road that he is approaching the infant Birmingham of New South Wales.

We may add, that Mr. Thomas, in his report, calls attention to the possibility that "the make" from the furnace will not be in the same ratio as the per-centage contained in the ore; but he is of opinion, that, *in practice*, the "yield" will be 60 per cent., that is, 20 per cent. more than the ores of England. They may, therefore, be said to be equal to the ores of any mine in any part of the globe.

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TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. REDUCTION in FIRE PREMIUMS.—IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Capital—£1,600,000. [illegible]
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., agents. Sydney, 20th December, 1855.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. REDUCTION IN FIRE PREMIUMS.—The Directors of THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY [illegible]
FIRST CLASS. [illegible]
SECOND CLASS. [illegible]
FLOATING POLICIES. [illegible]
THIRD CLASS. [illegible]
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident-secretary. Margaret-street, Wynyard-square, December 10, 1855.

THE LIVERPOOL LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Margaret-street, Wynyard-square. [illegible]
A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Offices, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY. [illegible] JOHN TAYLOR, manager.

BANK POST BILLS at Three Six or Twelve months date [illegible] EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the proprietors of this Bank [illegible] EDWARD WRENCH, Manager. 19th December, 1855.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the business of this Bank will be removed to its new premises, No. 231, George-street, on MONDAY, the 31st instant. EDWARD WRENCH, Manager. 22nd December, 1855.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the seat at the Board of Direction of this Company, vacant by the resignation of Mr. William Walker [illegible] A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction. In the Will of TIMOTHY M'GRATH, late of Sydney [illegible]
NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof [illegible] THURLOW, DICK, and BROWN, Proctors for the Executors, 63, Pitt-street, Sydney.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction. In the Goods of CHARLES J. CURNOW, late of Sydney [illegible]
NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days [illegible] THURLOW, DICK, and BROWN, Proctors for the applicant, 63, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE CEREMONY OF OPENING THE PENRITH VICTORIA BRIDGE [illegible] DINNER, BALL, AND SUPPER, [illegible] STEWARDS. [illegible]

BARWAN PARK TURF CLUB MEETING.— [illegible] JOHN BIONE, honorary secretary.

REQUISITION from the ELECTORS, SHOALHAVEN, COUNTY of ST. VINCENT, to Lieutenant SADLEIR, R.N. [illegible] RICHARD SADLEIR. Sydney, November 28th, 1855.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF ST. VINCENT. Gentlemen,— [illegible] THOMAS BARKER.

BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Rev. M. H. BEECHER and THOMAS CHARLES, Esq. [illegible] JAMES COMRIE, Honorary Secretary. Sydney, 7th December, 1855.

IN THE ESTATE of Mr. W. H. SPARKS, Grocer, Church-street, Parramatta. [illegible] HENRY HARVEY, FRANCIS WATKINS, Trustees. December 24, 1855.

NO. 4 BOX.—It is respectfully requested that all communications through the Post Office, addressed to this Office, may be written in the corner, No. 4 Box. Herald Office, July 23.

NEWCASTLE COAL.—For SALE, a cargo of Newcastle coal. G. THORNE and CO., 16, York-street.

CHRISTMAS GREETING.— [illegible] HANKS and LLOYD, Australian Tea Mart, George-street, opposite the market. December 20.

ESSENTIALLY NECESSARY that you should be provided with one of SAMUEL DAVIS' Superior Watches, [illegible] SAMUEL DAVIS, 181, George-street, adjoining Cohen and Harbottle's Bank Auction Rooms, Sydney.

JAMES DIXSON, Watchmaker and Working Jeweller, [illegible]

SODA WATER, LEMONADE, GINGERADE!— W. G. HENFREY [illegible]

THE UNDERSIGNED invite the attention of the public generally to their very superior and extensive stock of Furnishing Ironmongery and Plated Goods, [illegible] IREDALE and CO.

SPRING VANS for REMOVALS.—Cash charge for pianofortes, furniture, &c. [illegible]

SARSAPARILLA.—The original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla may be had wholesale of the undersigned [illegible] MACHAN, BROTHERS, and CO., Macquarie-place.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO LADIES.—Boots and shoes of every kind to be had at TURLEY'S, 68, King-street, at reduced prices. [illegible]

BOOTS and SHOES, at TURLEY'S, 68, King-street East, at reduced prices. GENTLEMEN'S. [illegible] YOUTHS' AND BOYS'. [illegible]

HARGREAVES' fine Printed Cambric.—Ex late arrivals. JAMES ALEXANDER and CO., 1, Church Hill, [illegible]

NICOLL CLOTHING.—SUMMER STOCK, ex Woolloomooloo.—W. JOINER [illegible]

CROUCH'S BAZAAR!—Boxing-day!—Presents for the juvenile portion of Sydney. [illegible] GEORGE JOHN CROUCH, 377, George-street, opposite the old Burial Ground.

DRIED APPLES, now landing from the M. H. Walker. ALFRED FAIRFAX and CO.

SEED POTATOES, best quality. Imported and selected expressly for planting. PEARNLEY'S Stores, Lower George-street.

OPENING OF NEW BERLIN GOODS, 160, George-street, opposite Bridge-street. [illegible]

OUTFITS FOR LADIES AND FAMILIES.— Mrs. MAY, Sydney Baby Linen and Family Outfitting Warehouse, [illegible]

BALZORINE Dresses.—A large quantity at half the English cost, at WALTHAM BUSH'S, 88, Pitt-street.

ENGLISH BONNETS.—The latest fashion. WALTHAM BUSH'S, 88, Pitt-st. Cheapest house in Sydney.

BLACK Silk Mantles.—WALTHAM BUSH has the most beautiful stock of Mantles in Sydney.

THE CHEAPEST House in Sydney for General Drapery Goods is WALTHAM BUSH'S, Pitt-street.

LIGHT SUMMER HATS for Christmas.— [illegible]

BEST LONDON WATCHES, with Chronometer Balance.—Messrs. BRUSH and MAC DONNELL [illegible]

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, of the most elegant London-make, and best description, in great variety. BRUSH and MACDONNELL.

PIANOFORTES (by George Murphy, London).— [illegible]

SYDNEY BEDSTEAD and BEDDING WAREHOUSE. [illegible]

PRIME COLONIAL PORK, Beef, and Lard, at the Stores of F. SMITH, Queen's-place.

ON SALE by the undersigned, Panama Hats, in serons of 50 each. HARGE and FRELL, Circular Quay Stores.

CHRISTMAS FRUITS, of every description, of the finest quality, and at the lowest prices, can be obtained at the Metropolitan Tea Mart, 109, George-street, between the Post Office and Hunter-street.

1000 YORK HAMS, very prime, warranted, at 1s. 3½d. per lb., at the Metropolitan Tea Mart, 109, George-street, between the Post Office and Hunter-street.

NORTH WILTS CHEESE.—A beautiful parcel, 1s. per lb., at the Metropolitan Tea Mart, 109, George-st.

JUJUBES! JUJUBES!! Superior raspberry, strawberry, pine, black currant, rose, crystallised, pink, and liquorice Jujubes, at the Metropolitan Tea Mart, 109, George-street.

ON SALE, the Berth Fittings and Water Casks of the ship Chowringhee. Apply to Captain FERGUSON, on board, at Macnamara's Wharf.

BELMONT SPERM CANDLES.—The undersigned have for SALE at their stores, Price's No. 1 Belmont sperm candles. LYALL, SCOTT, and CO.

FLOUR.—The Chili Flour Company is now landing, ex their clipper ship MANUEL MONTT, [illegible]

WOOL. Wool. Wool. Samples of Fitzgerald's wool, [illegible]

PERUVIAN GUANO, of the best quality, for SALE, by F. W. CLARKE and CO., Queen's-place.

PERUVIAN GUANO for SALE. Apply to CRAWLEY and SMITH.

FIRST-CLASS SHERRIES.—The cargo of the Equator. [illegible]

AQUATICS.—Oars and Paddles, of ash and deal, a good supply. T. and W. DAY, 8, Sussex-street.

CHIMNEY GLASSES.—For Sale, ex Ellenborough, [illegible] GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Counting-house, 313, George-street.

AMERICAN FURNITURE, Cooking Stoves, Churns, &c., for SALE, by JAMES DEAN, 14, Macquarie-place.

TOWN HACKNEY.—For SALE, a very handsome Grey Mare, [illegible]

BRIGHT GROCERS' SUGARS, on SALE at the Stores of the undersigned. [illegible] THOMAS TAYLOR, [illegible]

FOR SALE, by private contract, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Mr. W. H. Sparks, [illegible] HENRY HARVEY, FRANCIS WATKINS, Trustees. December 22, 1855.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.—On SALE at the Stores of the undersigned, invoices of the following goods— [illegible]
J. W. and S. THOMPSON. 109, Pitt-street, Sydney.

AMERICAN COOKING STOVES.—The undersigned has just received a large assortment of the newest and most approved makes of the above domestic article, [illegible] SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, 100, York-street.

FOR SALE, ex Dawstone, Diana, and other recent arrivals— [illegible] LAMB, SPRY, and CO.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of Messrs. HOW, WALKER, and CO.— [illegible] D. COOPER and CO.

TENNENT'S DRAUGHT ALE. Ditto bottled ditto. Ditto ditto porter. For SALE, by HOW, WALKER, and CO.

ON SALE, at the Waterloo Warehouse, 300 George-street, [illegible]

FOR SALE, by the undersigned— [illegible] STERN, BAAR, and FRANC, 190, Lower George-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned— [illegible] STERN, BAAR, and FRANC, 190, Lower George-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned— [illegible] STERN, BAAR, and FRANC, 190, Lower George-street, Opposite the Herald Office.

NOW LANDING, Marsett's Ale, Stout, and Cyder. For SALE by SMITH, CROFT, and CO.

NEW FRUIT for CHRISTMAS.—Now landing ex William Prowse, [illegible] THOMAS TAYLOR, Wholesale Grocery, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse, 344, George-street, near Bank of New South Wales.

JUST ARRIVED, and for SALE at the Stores of the undersigned— [illegible] JAMES MONT and CO., Pitt-street.

SHIPS' CABIN LAMPS, &c., at DEAN'S Outfit Warehouse, [illegible]

MUNTZ Patent Metal for Sale, from 16 to 24 ozs., with nails. THACKER and CO., George-street.

BASS' No. 3 Burton Ale, for Sale. THACKER and CO., George-street.

TIMBER, Baltic and American deals, and flooring boards, [illegible] W. H. ROLFE'S timber yard, Pitt-street North, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, at W. TAYLOR'S Timber Yard, Sussex-street, [illegible] Posts, rails, palings, laths, and shingles, of the best quality, at wholesale prices. All orders punctually attended to.

100,000 FEET of CEDAR in log, Colonial Hardwood of all descriptions, shingles of the best quality, bay, fellows, laths, paling, post and rails, &c., always on SALE at the Baltic Wharf, at the lowest prices. Apply to JAMES COX, Darling Harbour, Market-street West.

FOR SALE.—Just landed, ex Daniel Webster, at the Waterview Dry Dock, a cargo of Kauri hewn masts, and round spars, from 75 feet by 36 inches, to a boat's mast. A large assortment of iron bark, for ship and wharf building purposes.

KAURIE SPARS ON SALE.—The entire cargo of the barque Anthracite, from Kaipara, now landing at the Saw Mills. JAMES COCK.

FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, Two Thousand Four Hundred and Forty-five Acres of LAND, with or without Four Thousand SHEEP, as may be agreed upon. [illegible] W. H. WARLAND, [illegible]

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY AT MORETON BAY.—FOR SALE, by private contract, the property on the Brisbane River, in the township of North Brisbane, at present occupied by Dr. W. Hobbs and F. E. Roberts, Esq., [illegible]
The Improvements consist of two large substantially-built houses [illegible]
The houses are so placed as to allow business premises being built on the river frontage, without intercepting the view.
For business premises or for private residences this property is worthy of attention, [illegible] It is within three minutes' walk of the Custom House, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Custom House and Market reserves, and the places of business of Messrs. Richardson, Raff, and Richards.
Title—Three grants from the Crown to the present proprietor.
Terms—One-third cash; remainder on security of the property for 2, 3, or 4 years, as may be agreed upon, at a low rate of interest.
Application to be made to Messrs. HOLDEN and M'CARTHY, Solicitors, Sydney, where plan may be seen; or Mr. ROBERT LITTLE, Solicitor, Brisbane.
Brisbane, December 1.

3500 SHEEP, for PRIVATE SALE, a fair proportion of wethers, ewes, and hoggets. Deliverable at Casilis. Warranted sound, never diseased, and fit to undertake any journey. W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers.

4300 SHEEP, free from blemish or disease, deliverable at Goulburn; fair proportion of wethers ewes, &c., and about 1300 lambs. W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers.

VALUABLE AND ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, by private contract, the twenty-one years' unexpired Lease of an excellent Brick-field, containing from ten to twelve acres of superior clay land, with plenty of sand and water upon the spot. The brick-field is situate within one mile of the City of Newcastle, close to a railway, and is in full operation. There are about 50,000 superior bricks ready for delivery, and a large quantity ready for burning, which can be included in purchase, or otherwise, at option. A considerable portion of the land could be converted into valuable building allotments. Possession can be had immediately. Price, moderate. Terms, cash. Further particulars can be obtained by applying to NOTT and BLAND, Commission Agents, &c., Watt-street, Newcastle.

EASTWOOD, near Ryde, Parramatta River.—TO BE SOLD, or LET for a term of years, the above named Estate, consisting of ninety acres of cultivated and pasture land, together with capacious and substantially brick-built family residence of ten rooms, good cellarage and unfailing supply of water, with kitchen, laundry, and store adjoining; detached is a gardener's cottage, excellent coach-house, harness-room, and four-stall stable. The house is built on the summit of a hill, is surrounded by flower and kitchen garden, orangeries and vineyard, and the grounds slope down to a well-watered creek, which encircles three sides of the property. For further particulars apply to Messrs. AGARS and STABLER, Kent-street North; or to Mr. JOHN BETTINGTON, on the premises.

GOULBURN.—To be disposed of by private SALE, the stock belonging to the undersigned, consisting of a complete assortment of every requisite for a country store. The lease of the premises, which is secured at a low rental, will be transferred to the purchaser with the proprietor's consent. Apply to E. FAWCETT, Sydney; or, E. FAWCETT and CO., Goulburn.

VALUABLE INVESTMENT.—An old well-established and profitable Newspaper Property in the colony of Victoria, along with a valuable Stationery and Bookselling Business, and Stock-in-Trade and most eligible and valuable Freehold Premises is open for SALE, the present proprietor being about to leave the colony. For particulars, principals only may apply to GORDON and GOTCH, 90, Collins-street West, Melbourne.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE AGENTS of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.

Parramatta—Mr. E. Mason.
Ryde—Mr. George Pope.
Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, Pitt Town, and Portland Head—Mr. Leban White.
Penrith, and St. Mary's, South Creek—Mr. C. Cottrell.
Hartley, Bowenfells—Mr. John M'Lennan.
Bathurst, Carcoar, Wellington, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Crooker.
Mudgee—Mr. John Dickson.
Sofala, Turon—Mr. Charles Blakefield.

SOUTHERN.

Liverpool—Mr. Ernest Goertz.
Campbelltown, Camden, and Picton—Messrs. Simpson, Brothers.
Appin—Mr. George Jell.
Berrima—Mr. Joseph Levy.
Goulburn, Marulan, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig.
Queanbeyan—Mr. James John Wright.
Yass—Mr. Thomas Laidlaw.
Braidwood—Mr. A. Vider.
Gundagai—Mr. Michael Norton.
Melbourne—Mr. John Cooper.
Geelong—Mr. Thomas Paterson.
Wollongong, Dapto—Mr. Howlett.
Kiama—Mr. John Graham.
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp.

NORTHERN.

Maitland, Paterson, Gresford, Hinton, Hexham, Dungog, Newcastle, Morpeth, and Wollombi—Mr. A. Dodds.
Raymond Terrace—
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. John Lumley.
Muswellbrook—Mr. George Dobshire.
Murrurundi, and Armidale—Mr. A. Brodie.
Tamworth—Mr. J. Coghlan.

THE COAST.

Port Macquarie—Mr. H. Tozer.
Manning River—Mr. Thos. L. Scott.
Clarence River—H. Aldersen, Postmaster, South Grafton.
Wide Bay, Gayndah—Mr. A. Walker, Postmaster.
Brisbane, Moreton Bay—Mr. Samuel Stevens.
Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch, booksellers. Launceston—Mr. H. Spicer.
Eden, Pambula, and Bombala, Cooma—Mr. H. Kesterton.
Adelaide—Mr. Nathaniel Summers.
Auckland, New Zealand—Captain Bowden.

The Agents are furnished with the usual yellow receipts, signed by the proprietor, JOHN FAIRFAX, and none others are acknowledged as genuine.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MR. S. WOOLLER, will sell by auction at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
20 fresh horses, just arrived from the country, consisting of heavy draught, gig, carriage, and saddle horses, all thoroughly broken in.
Three spring carts, one light carriage, three box drays, and other articles too numerous to mention.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, December 27, 1855.
Muntz's Patent Metal.
Damaged, on account of whom it may concern.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, December 27, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,
3 cases Muntz's patent metal 16 ounces
5 ditto ditto ditto ditto, 18 ditto
1 cask nails, 1 and 1½ inch
Terms, cash.

At the Stores of Messrs. Anderson, Brothers.
THURSDAY, December 27, 1855.
Barley
Cheese
Sardines
Irish Pork.
Just landed, ex Helen Baird.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Stores of Messrs. Anderson, Brothers, Bon Accord Wharf, THIS DAY, December 27th, 1855, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
16 hogsheads pearl barley
30 cases cheese, containing 240
17 ditto sardines, each 200 boxes
15 casks Irish pork, Ringman and Reid's brand.
Terms at sale.

At Halby Cottage, George-street.
By order of the Trustees in the Estate of Richard Cowan.
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Wines and Spirits.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions from the Trustees to sell by auction at Halby Cottage, George-street, on FRIDAY, December 28th, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The stock-in-trade of Richard Cowan, comprising—
GROCERIES, &c.
Pickles, quarts and pints
Mustards, 1-lbs. and ½-lbs.
Jams, ditto ditto
Starch and blue
Matches
Floating lights
Fancy soaps
Bottled fruits, quarts
Carbonate soda
Tartaric acid.
WINES.
Sherry, fine pale, in octaves
Ditto, ditto ditto, quarter-casks
Ditto, golden, ditto
Port, in octaves and quarter-casks
Ditto, in bottle
Sherry, ditto, &c., &c., &c.
Also, a first-rate gig or carriage horse, with grocer's cart, hand-truck, barrow, scales and weights, weighing machine, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

7 cases Iron Bedsteads, just landed.
To Ironmongers, Upholsterers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, December 27th, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Two cases iron tent bedsteads, cane colours
Two ditto ditto 4-post bedsteads, drab, brass, and iron castors
One ditto iron tube 4-post bedsteads, quarter legs and one-half inch brass mountings, handsome handrail
One ditto iron childs' beds, blue, brass polls, cane colours, blue and cane.
Terms at sale.

Continuation Sale.
5th Day.
THURSDAY, 27th December.
Important and Unreserved Sale of General Drapery, Millinery, Haberdashery, and Fancy Goods, the well-known stock of Mr. John Rickards.
By Order of the Assignees.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, General Outfitters, Merchants, Shippers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions from the Trustees in the assignment of Mr. John Rickards to sell by auction at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 27th December, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
The well-selected, choice, and seasonable stock, comprising
Scotch lawn handkerchiefs
Habit shirts, collars, and sleeves
White, black, and drab moreen petticoats
Tarlatans and corded skirts
Muslins—vests and sleeves
Green lenos
Gents' white dressed shirts
Colonial embroidered ditto
Artificial flowers
Silk bonnets, newest shapes
Dress caps
Watered moreens
Children's dresses
Ladies' silk mantles
Baby linen
Crapes
Velvets, black and coloured
Bonnet ribbons
Black lace
Fancy plaids and dresses
Straw bonnets.
HOSIERY AND WOOLLEN GOODS.
Imperial scarlet cravats
Ditto shaded ditto
Men's double-end braces
Ditto scarlet berlin ditto
Ditto grey woollen hose
Ditto brown cotton vests
Ditto pink and scarlet ditto
Ditto superior socks, 5 to 10
Ditto merino shirts
Ditto lambswool ditto
Women's white cotton hose
Ditto black ditto ditto
Pearl and coloured silk handkerchiefs
Men's kid gloves, drab, white, straw, and coloured
Habit's silk, coloured
Fancy hair nets
Imperial tapes, 15 to 53
Black and coloured sewing
Bobbin, braid, fringe
Gimps and trimmings
Stays, in great variety
Silks—black, glacé, fancy check
Black silk velvets
Jackets, black crape
Ribbons, in great variety, French satin, sarsnets, velvet
Flowers, splendid assortment
Baby linen, from medium quality up to the most expensive make
Fancy handkerchiefs—a most valuable stock of scarfs, brussels, checks, black glacé, black satin, blue bird's eye, pongees, ladies' fancy
Shawls—cashmere, barege, silk, &c.
The auctioneers, in directing the attention of the trade to this important and unreserved sale, feel that any remark from them would be unnecessary, the quality of the stock, and the judgment exercised in its selection, being so well known to all.
Terms at sale.

Clearance Sale.
At the Stores of Messrs. William Walker and Co., Fort-street.
SATURDAY, 29th December, 1855.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell at the Stores of Messrs. William Walker, Jun., and Co., Fort-street, on SATURDAY next, 29th December, 1855, at 10 o'clock precisely,
Waxed coir rigging
Plain ditto cable
7-inch Manila, Fall's
Coils of coir rope
Coopers' tools, rivets, &c.
Carpenters' tools, cramps, &c.
Coffee mills
Cooks' ladles
Galvanized iron piping, guttering, ridges, head brackets, &c.
About 53 tons Liverpool salt
St. Ube's salt
Empty casks
Useful iron, and bar iron
Whaling gear
Woolpacks and bags
Mortising machine. Also,
Sundry lots of useful articles, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
Genuine Unreserved Sale.
89 packages, now landing.
To Boot and Shoe Buyers, the Trade, and Shippers.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
89 trunks and cases town-made goods, from universally eminent manufacturers, which are really superior both for workmanship and material.
The sizes are as required, extra large.
Gent's best stout calf wellingtons
Ditto ditto light ditto ditto
Ditto ditto patent dress wellingtons
Ditto calf princes
Men's kip ditto
Gent's elastic side dress boots, patent calf goloshed
Ditto enamel leather shooting boots
Ditto grain ditto ditto ditto
Ditto stout calf cossacks, high backs
Ditto light ditto ditto ditto
Men's kip ditto ditto
Men's watertight boots
Ditto kip lace ditto
Boys' ditto ditto ditto
Youths' calf cossack ditto, high backs
Boys' ditto ditto
Women's calf lace ditto
Men's buff morning slippers
Gents' Brussels carpet ditto
Ditto velvet pile ditto
Ditto Berlin ditto
Ladies' best patent calf slippers
Ditto ditto ditto, black bottoms
Ditto ditto enamel seal slippers
Ditto ditto cordovan ditto
Ditto ditto black and bronze kid ditto, operas
Ladies' best cloth boots, patent calf, elastic
Ditto ditto ditto, to button
Ditto ditto ditto, to lace
Ditto ditto ditto, patent calf goloshed, elastic sides
Girls' ditto ditto ditto, ditto
Ditto enamel seal shoes, 10 to 13
Childrens' patent calf ditto, 6-9, straps
Ditto best ditto ditto, 5-9
Ditto cloth boots, patent calf goloshed, elastic sides
Ditto ditto ditto, to button
Ditto best kid morocco shoes
Ditto patent leather shoes, 2-5
Ladies' superior velvet pile morning slippers
Ditto ditto Brussels carpet ditto
Ditto ditto Berlin ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Boys' and Girls' Clothing.
Without Reserve.

MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS, Sen., and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, No. 234, George-street, THIS DAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,
5 cases of boys' and girls' clothing, consisting of cloth, coburg, merinos, alpacas, orleans, and holland coats, hoods, cloaks, frocks, pinafores, and dresses, in boxes.
These goods are of excellent material and workmanship, and are worthy the attention of the trade.
Terms at sale.

TOLLS.
Mudbank and Cook's River Road.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, the 27th December, at 12 o'clock precisely, at the Toll-bar,
The lease for twelve months (from the 1st January, 1856, to the 31st December, 1856) of the Mudbank and Cook's River Road Toll Bar, just beyond Chippendale, on the Botany Road.
Terms and conditions at sale.

To General Drapers, Outfitters and others.
Ladies' Underclothing, Corahs, Children's Dresses, Rich Shirts, Women's Dresses, Boys' Holland Dresses, Children's Coloured Holland Paletots, &c., &c.
On FRIDAY, the 28th instant.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 28th December, at 11 o'clock,
15 cases drapery, comprising—
Ladies' drawers
Ditto chemises
Ditto nightgowns
Ditto cotton dresses
Children's dresses, assorted
Corahs
Moire antiques
White silk blonde
Gents' rich shirts
French ornamental fans
Children's printed pellisses and capes
Ditto high print dresses and sleeves
Ditto gambroon coats
Delaine dresses
Check llama ditto
Boys' holland dresses
High-flounced print dresses
Gambroon coats
Sun shades, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

To Boot and Shoemakers.
Ten Trunks and Cases Boots and Shoes.
To close Consignments, ex Peter Goddfrey, Benares, &c.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 28th December, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Ten trunks, &c., boots and shoes, comprising
Women's double sole cloth boots
Ditto single ditto boots, cashmere
Ditto shoes, patent
Ditto embroidered slippers
Ditto elastic side boots
Gents' wellingtons
Miners' boots
Gents' Cambridge shoes
Men's bluchers
Children's boots and shoes
Girls' ditto ditto
Boys' bluchers, &c, &c.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 27th December.
To Stationers, Brush and Fancy Dealers, and others.
Pocket Books, Writing Cases, Desks
Blotters, Memorandum Books
Files, Crochet Boxes, Papier Mache Folios
Racing Tables, Silver Pencil Cases
Bronze Candlesticks, Puzzles, Concertinas, &c.
Choice Goods, just arrived.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, 262, George-street, THIS DAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
3 cases, containing
STATIONERY.
Chequered pocket books
Pocket books and straps
Writing cases, leather blotters
Desks, memorandum books
Memorandum files
Letter memorandum files
Book slides
Papier mache folios
Silver pencil cases
Whisker brushes
Crochet boxes
Work boxes, of four sizes
Cigar cases
Portraits
Large and small dissecting puzzles—geographical, historical, and astronomical
Pairs of bronze candlesticks
Concertinas
Racing tables, &c.
. An excellent assortment of first-class articles, being suitable gifts for the present holiday seasons and the approaching new year.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 27th December.
For New Year's Gifts.
To Toymen, Fancy Dealers, and others.
Toys, Tunbridgeware
China Ornaments, Fish Hooks
Needles, Dolls, Baby Houses
Stables Concertinas, &c.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at the Mart, 262, George-street, THIS DAY, 27th December, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Toy fiddles
Wood dolls, carved dolls
Composition dolls, of sizes
Ditto ditto, moving eyes
Ditto ditto, dressed
Musical fruit
Secretaires
Stables, large and small
Tunbridge work boxes, of sizes
Poodle dogs
Fancy glass boxes
Fancy ink stands
Weather houses
Theatres
Boxes wax and wafers
Kirby fish hooks, of sizes, needles
Quills, chessboards
Nutcrackers
Metal table spoons
Glove bands
China ornaments, boy and swan
Gutta percha whips
Bell rattles
Dream books
Story books
Concertinas, 20 keys, &c.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 27th December.
Trousers, Waistcoats, and Breeches.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, 262, George-street, THIS DAY, 27th December, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Two cases clothing—
700 pairs drill and cord trousers
230 summer waistcoats
80 pairs cord, flannel, and buckskin knee breeches.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 28th December.
Old Timber.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at Russell and Co.'s Wharf (late Kellick's) Sussex-street, on FRIDAY, 28th December, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A quantity of old timber, being the hulk of a ship broken up, suitable for firewood.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

FOR THE NEW YEAR.
FRIDAY, December 28th.
To Perfumers and others.
Price and Co.'s Celebrated Perfumery, Violet Powder, and Fancy Soap.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, 262, George-street, on FRIDAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Seven cases of the above, comprising—
Price and Co.'s treble distilled lavender water
Ditto concentrated essence lavender
Ditto extract of rosemary
Delcroix's essence of rose geranium
Ditto toilet vinegar
Price and Co.'s bouquet D'Orsay
Ditto Exhibition bouquet
Ditto jockey club ditto
Ditto essence jasmine
Ditto rondeletia
Ditto extract of roses
Delcroix's rondeletia
Ditto esprit de lavande
Ditto vegetable extract
Ditto moelline
Ditto bandoline
Price and Co.'s celebrated golden oil
Ditto Dr. Spence's hair dye
Delcroix's kalydor
Price and Co.'s Abernethy's specific
Hughes and Jones' new perfumes
Price and Co.'s marking ink
Ditto fashionable tooth powders
Boxes aromas for the breath
Ditto ladies' hair pins
Delcroix's cosmetiques
Ditto pomade fixateur
Boxes clarified tooth picks
Price and Co.'s bloom of roses
Delcroix's assorted royal bouquets
Peruvian balm
Asiatic balsam
Price and Co.'s Rowland's balsamic oil
Ditto extract of flowers
Ditto eau de Portugal
Ditto Princess Royal bouquet
Ditto Victoria ditto
Ditto Prince of Wales ditto
Delcroix's trotter oil
Price and Co.'s prepared cocoanut oil
Hughes and Jones' infallible refresher for the skin
Delcroix's poudre unique
Ditto esprit de lavande
Ditto poudre subtil
Price and Co.'s otto rose lip salve
Ditto curling oil
Marrow oil
Hughes and Jones' hair wash
Price and Co.'s highly scented violet powder, No. 1
Brown Windsor soap tablets
Honey soap tablets
Rose ditto ditto
Sorted ditto ditto
Sunflower ditto ditto
Delcroix's genuine macassar oil, No. 1
Price and Co.'s bears grease, otto of rose
Hughes and Jones' reindeer marrow
Ditto rose leaf cream
Price and Co.'s Dr. Frampton's pomatum
Ditto celebrated cold cream
Ditto Circassian cream
Delcroix's castor oil pomade
Ditto millefleur pomade
Ditto nursery pomade
Price and Co.'s macassar pomade
Ditto Jamaica ditto
Ditto otto rose ditto
Ditto vegetable cream
Ditto Johnstone's old brown Windsor soap
Ditto almond oil soap
Ditto family old brown Windsor soap
Hughes and Jones' railway ditto ditto
Price and Co.'s Johnstone's patent white Windsor soap
Ditto floating soap
Ditto verbena soap
Ditto cinnamon soap
Ditto patent almond soap
Hughes and Jones' saponaceous shaving bricks
Price and Co.'s rypophagon shaving soap, squares and cakes.
Purkis and Lambert strongly recommend the above articles, as being the best imported to this colony, from the widely-celebrated makers, Price and Co., perfumers to her Majesty Queen Victoria.
Terms at sale.

SATURDAY, 29th December.
Two Cast Horses.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at the Central Police Yard, George-street, on SATURDAY, 29th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of the Colonial Government.
Two cast horses from the Mounted Police service.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary.
MONDAY, 14th January.
VALUABLE CITY PROPERTIES.
Two Building Allotments, situate on the very summit of Church-hill, at the corner of Kent-street, commanding a magnificent view of the Harbour, Balmain, the City, &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on MONDAY, the 14th January, 1856, at 11 o'clock,
All those two splendid building sites at the corner of Kent-street, near Church-hill, full particulars of which will described in future advertisement. Plans in course of preparation.

THE TOWN OF PARRAMATTA.
For Absolute Sale, without the slightest reserve.
On the Ground—the first week of the "New Year."
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SALE OF THE SEASON,
Being the whole of that SUPERB PROPERTY, so well known as THE OLD PARRAMATTA RACECOURSE,
divided into TWENTY-TWO SECTIONS, and subdivided into FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINE ALLOTMENTS, carefully laid out to meet the requirements of all classes of purchasers, situated close to the
GRAND RAILWAY TERMINUS,
Commencing on the south side of BECKET'S BRIDGE, and extending south to Parramatta, as far as Lansdown-street, the central position of which must ensure its becoming THE FIRST INLAND CITY OF AUSTRALIA, being the main line leading to the interior of the whole COLONY.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been favoured with instructions to submit to public auction, on the Ground, on MONDAY, the 7th day of January, 1856,
The whole of that truly valuable and extensive plot of land so long and generally known as the Parramatta Racecourse, containing upwards of 50 acres, judiciously laid out in sections, and subdivided into allotments of various sizes, suitable for shops of every kind and private residences of every size.
Twenty-two of the allotments have frontages to the main street, known as the Sydney Road, and commence close to the bridge, after passing the tollbar, being the first ground for building sites on entering the town from the railway station, extending all along the ascent of the hill on the left hand side, past Lacey's old public house, and continuing down the gentle declivity towards the Western Road, as far as Norris' premises.

THURSDAY, 27th December.
Commissariat Stores, Surplus Stores from H.M. ship Electra.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Commissariat Stores, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock, on account of the Commissariat,
1 lithographic press complete, with 30 stones of sizes
1 gig, with awning
1 winnowing machine
1 wheat screen
1 pair dray wheels
3 dray shafts
1 set boat's davits
4 large blocks
1 set triangles and 1 watch box
After which, on account of the Accountant-General of H.M. Navy, the undermentioned unserviceable stores, landed from H. M.'s ship Electra—
Beef, pork, sails, rope, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.
22 fat Hogs, just arrived from the Islands
3000 Cocoa-nuts
Also Ship's Sails, Spars, Surplus Stores, &c., ex Eudonis, from the South Seas.
To Ship Chandlers, Sailmakers, &c., &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at Moore's Wharf, Miller's Point, THIS DAY, 27th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,
1 topsail, nearly new
1 foresail
2 topmast staysails, one quite new
1 mainyard, with truss and ironwork, complete
1 mizen mast, teak
2 guns, mounted
A quantity of chains and blocks
3000 cocoa-nuts. Also,
22 fat hogs, if not previously disposed of.
Terms at sale.

On account of H. M. Commissariat.
New English Seine.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Commissariat Stores, THIS DAY, 27th, at 11 o'clock,
A new English seine.
Terms, cash.

Pyrmont.
Two comfortable Three roomed Houses, with Water Frontages to the Bay, opposite Balmain, and having a magnificent view of the Harbour, the City, Balmain, and the surrounding neighbourhood.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on MONDAY, the 14th January, at 11 o'clock,
Two comfortable three-roomed houses, with well of good water, having a deep-water frontage of 110 feet, by a depth of 345 feet. Each house is let to respectable tenants at 18s. per week.
There is also the foundation laid and chimneys erected for a third house on the allotment.
The land is described as lot 34 of the Pyrmont Estate, commencing in Elizabeth Bay, at the west corner of lot 33, in the possession of George Chisholm, extending east 228 feet to Bowman-street, on the south 109 feet to the east corner of lot 38, leased to Thomas Chowne.
Title, 99 years lease from E. Macarthur, Esq.
Terms, liberal.

Preliminary.
MONDAY, 31st December.
NEWTOWN, adjoining SAINT PETER'S CHURCH, opposite the celebrated estate known as BARWAN PARK, and only a short distance from the Great RAILWAY STATION.
This magnificent property is situate on an elevated position, commanding picturesque views of the METROPOLIS, the Entrance of PORT JACKSON, BOTANY, CAMPERDOWN, and the surrounding country, and is a most healthy and desirable site for COUNTRY SEATS, having easy access to and from the city by Train and Omnibuses, which are constantly running past the property.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on MONDAY, 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,
Twenty-five valuable building allotments, adjoining Saint Peter's Church, Newtown, and described as
Section 1.
Lots 7 and 8 have a frontage each of 40 feet to the Church, by reserved road, 40 feet wide, by a depth of 160 feet.
Lots 24 to 27 have each the same frontages and depths a 7 and 8.
Lots 35, 36, 37 have frontages of 40 feet each to the Sydney and Newtown Road from Unwin's Bridge, by depths of 160 feet.
Lots 21 to 33 have same frontages and depths as lots 7 and 8.
A plan of the whole is now on view at the Rooms. Terms, liberal, at sale. Title, same as the Church Lands.

Tartaric Acid.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Alliance, Wm. Mason, master, from Liverpool.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern, ex Alliance,
⟨ 41-47, 49-57, 50-69, 71-76, 78-79—
34 cases, each 56 lbs. superior tartaric acid, more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 28th.
Just in time for New Year's Day.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, &c., &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following shipment of groceries, oilmen's stores, provisions, &c., just landed, in excellent condition:—
Prime North Wilts cheese
Ditto York hams
New Patras currants, in barrels
Elme raisins
Jordan almonds
Candied peel
Salad oils, in pints and half-pints
Bottled fruits
Pint pickles
Carbonate soda
Tartaric acid
Jams and jellies
Castor oil
Arrowroot
Pearl sago
Carraway seeds
Bottled blacking (Day and Martin's, English)
Dates, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

MARTYN'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street. Regular Sale Days—Tuesdays and Fridays. All parties sending Horses or other Stock for Sale, are particularly requested to send written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, and if with or without reserve.

Wollongong Horses.
From the Stud of Henry Osborne, Esq.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Henry Osborne, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on FRIDAY, January 4th, at 11 o'clock,
A draft of 25 horses, consisting of gig, carriage, and saddle horses, and a few very superior draught horses. The whole are well broken to saddle and harness. To be seen at the Bazaar on Wednesday, 2nd.
No Reserve.

Handsome Pair of Carriage Horses
Pilentum Carriage and Harness.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from J. F. Josephson, Esq., who is about leaving the colony for England, to sell by auction (if not disposed of by private contract),
A pair of handsome carriage horses, colour bright bay, black points, 16 hands high, a perfect match, free from vice, and good in either single or double harness, or saddle—and without exception the finest pair of carriage horses in Sydney. Any trial will be given.
Also, a new pilentum carriage, built to order, by Messrs. Palmer and Vial, and fitted up in the best style, regardless of expense.
With a nearly new set of silver-mounted harness, very little used.
The whole to be sold in one lot, or separately, to suit purchasers. Apply to Mr. MARTYN, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Shippers, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. W. C. RUSH has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 81, late 292, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 28th December, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,
Ninety-nine packages of new and seasonable goods, just landed ex late arrivals, comprising
Rich fancy silks
Ditto coloured glacés
Ditto brocades
Ditto bonnet ribbons
Ditto French figured ditto
French stays
Parasols
Fancy ties
5-4 Hoyle's prints
7-8 ditto small patterns
Ditto light grounds
Furniture chintz
Printed delaines
Ditto cashmeres
Ditto muslins
Manchester ditto
Horrock's longcloth
Cotton tick
Linen and union ditto
Calicoes
72-inch greys
Huckabacks
Russia towelling
8-4 grey sheeting
72-inch bleached ditto
Rolled shirtings
Huckaback towels
Diapers
Linen damask
Cotton ditto
Printed barege long shawls
Ditto cashmere ditto
Ditto handkerchiefs
Rough hollands
Dressed ditto
Cheese cloths
Gents' black frock coats
Ditto black paletots
Ditto ditto shooting ditto
Ditto superior summer coats
Ditto fancy doeskin coats
Ditto ditto ditto shooting ditto
Ditto silk alpaca ditto ditto
Ditto brown holland ditto
Ditto nankeen ditto
Gents' superior black cloth trousers
Ditto fancy doeskin ditto, spring bottom
Ditto worsted cord ditto
Ditto white and brown drill ditto
Ditto ditto ditto vests
Gents' black silk vests
Ditto ditto satin ditto
Ditto fancy doeskin ditto
Ditto white and brown drill ditto
Boys' and youths clothing, hosiery, &c., in great variety
Terms at sale.

Clearing out Sale of Household Furniture, Pledges, Goodwill of Business, Fixtures, unexpired term of Lease, being a certain fortune to any attentive party.

C. ADRAIN has received instructions from Mr. Crawley, pawnbroker, to sell by auction, on the premises, King-street, between Kent and Sussex streets, THIS DAY, 27th December, at 11 o'clock, the following unredeemed pledges.
Aug. 7—Revolver and bolster; 3¼ yards black cloth; 3 shirts, &c. Clock and dress; dress and shawl; coat, dress, and print
9—Coat and two shawls; cloak, shawl, and dress
Sheet, pillow, and dress; jacket and suit of clothes
Shawl, dress, and visite
10—Veil, coat, and sundries
Visite, dress, shawl, and bedtick
One dresspiece, one yard cloth, two shirts
11—3 shawls and dress, coat and shawls
Coat, shirt, shawl, and vest
13—Vest, 2 shirts, and trousers; coat, trousers, and vest
15—Shawl and coat, coat and visite
16—Jacket, dresspiece, and coat
17—Jacket, 2 shirts, and dress
20—Quadrant, coat, and sheet
21—Mantle, parasol, and coat
21—Mantle, dress, and coat
23—Shawl, dress, sheet, and coat
24—Shawl, coat, and dresspiece
25—Shawl, coat, and drawers
26—Shawl, chemise, and visite
27—Coat, 3 shawls, and dress
28—Shawl, night gown, 2 chemises, and 2 coats
29—3 shawls, 2 blouses, and coat
30—Child's cloak, silk scarf, and coat
Sept. 1—Blankets, print calico, and lace square
3—Coat, boots, 2 shawls, and 2 shirts
And a quantity of pledges under five shillings
Also, the whole of his household furniture and effects, consisting of—Horsehair sofas, chests of drawers, cheffonier, dining and dressing tables, washstands, cane seated chairs, bedsteads, bedding, feather and flax beds, looking glasses, pictures, China, glass, crockery, and kitchen utensils; also, the lease, goodwill, and fixtures, connected with the business, now doing a good and lucrative trade.
Any party on the look out for a sure money-making business, well established, in one of the best positions in the city, will find this a chance rare to meet with. Any party purchasing the interest of the business, can have the late taken-in pledges for the amounts lent on them.

THIS DAY, December 27th, at 11 o'clock.
Boots and Shoes.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, and others.
Genuine shipment of Boots and Shoes, just arrived per Light of the Age.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day, 87 trunks of boots and shoes, now landing ex Light of the Age, consisting of
Wellington boots, French fronts
Medium long ditto
Ditto half ditto
Patent spring alberts
Town-made cossacks
Ditto watertights
Ditto sprigged lace boots
Grained shooting boots
Calf bluchers
Boys' best ditto
Ditto wellingtons
Stout lace shoes
Best calf oxonians
Stout lace boots
Ditto sparables
Ditto hobnailed
Women's leather boots
Ditto cashmere ditto
Ditto Adelaide ditto
Ditto C. S. P.
Bronze shoes
Patent seal ditto
Best calf slipper ditto
Patent wait ditto
Enamelled seal ditto
Girls' cashmere boots
Ditto button ditto
Children's patent strap shoes
Ditto enamelled ditto
Ditto leather shoes
Silk laces
Elastic sandling.
Terms at sale.

Under an Assignment, and by order of the Trustees.
In the Estate of Mr. S. Douglas, Draper, South Head Road.
To Drapers, Warehousemen, and others.
On FRIDAY, the 28th December,
At Eleven o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day, the whole of the stock belonging to the estate of Mr. S. Douglas, South Head Road, comprising almost every article suited for a general drapery trade, consisting of
Calicoes, grey and white
Sheeting ditto
Prints, 7-8 and 5-4
Muslins
Shawls, mantles, &c.
Stuff goods, &c., &c.
Bareges
Ribbons, handkerchiefs, &c.
Lace goods, &c., &c.
Bonnets, flowers, &c.
Moleskins, doeskins, &c.
Clothing (general variety)
Ladies' underclothing, &c.
Stays, bands, &c.
And every article almost required to suit the wants of a general trade.
The whole will be sold without any reserve.
Terms, cash.

New Goods, now landing, ex Light of the Age.
To Drapers, Warehousemen, and others.
On FRIDAY, the 28th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHARLES MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day, 74 packages of useful and seasonable goods, now landing, ex Light of the Age, consisting of
72 inch grey sheeting
80 ditto ditto
72 ditto bleached
80, 90, and 100 inch ditto
36 inch sheeting
36 inch medium and Wigan
Horrock's shirting
Rolled jaconets
Rolled shirtings
Manchester muslins
Moleskins
Cords
5-4 fancy prints
7-8 ditto
30, 33, and 36 inch domestics
Watered moreens
Stuff goods
Rough hollands
Fancy glace silks
Black and coloured glace
Moire antique ditto
Millinery bonnets
Fancy straw ditto
Fancy rice ditto
Rutland ditto
Tuscan ditto
Girls' hats
Boys' ditto
Bonnet ribbons
Fancy ditto
French kid gloves
Lace goods
Sewed muslin goods
Hosiery, all numbers
Haberdashery, &c.
Parasols.
Terms at sale.

Hobart Town Hay, ex Fanny.
To Hay and Corn Dealers, Livery Stable Keepers, Cab Proprietors, &c., &c.
Campbell's Wharf, FRIDAY, half-past 2 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Campbell's Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 28th December, 115 small bales of prime Hobart Town Hay, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Important to Builders, Contractors, Timber Merchants, &c.
Flooring Boards, dressed, tongued, and grooved
Ditto ditto, rough
Deals, Scantling, Deck Planking
Weatherboarding, Pickets, &c.
The Cargo of the Saint Joseph.
Circular Quay, 2nd January, 1856.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Circular Wharf, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd January, 1856,
The cargo of timber, ex Saint Joseph, consisting principally of the following:—
105,349 feet dressed, tongued, and grooved flooring boards, 1¼ to 1½ inch, from 12 to 30 feet long
233,630 feet rough flooring boards, of the following dimensions:—
85,816 feet of 7 inch wide
37,585 ditto 8 ditto
55,934 ditto 9 ditto
12,015 ditto 10 ditto
51,840 ditto 11 ditto
40,490 ditto 12 ditto.
Generally from 20 to 30 feet long.
143,574 feet scantling, planks, and deals, of the following dimensions:—
99 feet scantling, 3 x 5, lengths
6,663 feet deck plank, 3 x 6, ditto ditto 22 to 32 feet
2,503 ditto deals, 3 x 8—14 to 44 feet
61,653 ditto ditto, 3 x 9—ditto
1,952 ditto ditto, 3 x 10—ditto
67,737 ditto ditto, 3 x 11—24 to 30 feet
2,567 ditto ditto, 3 x 12—ditto
27,781 feet deals, 2½ x 7—14 to 30 feet
19,166 ditto dressed weatherboards, 1½ in. x 6—good lengths
200 pickets, 1 in. x 3—6 feet long.
Further particulars in future issue.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
To Boot and Shoe Buyers.
121 Trunks of Seasonable Goods, principally BOSTOCK's Manufacture.
MONDAY, 31st December.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 178, George-street North, at half-past 10 o'clock, on MONDAY, 31st December,
121 trunks of boots and shoes.
Particulars in future issue.

10,000 FAT and STORE SHEEP.
Auction Sale, 10th January, 1856.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 178, George-street North, Sydney, at 11 o'clock, on THURSDAY, 10th January, 1856, unless a satisfactory offer be received in the interim,
10,000 sheep, consisting of the following proportions:—
4000 wethers, 4 to 5 years old, very fat
4000 aged ewes, fat
2000 store sheep.
All sound, and never diseased, deliverable at Darling Downs or Armidale, New England.
Terms at sale.

Clothing, Drapery, Workboxes, Jewellery, &c.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by auction at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Black cloth frock and dress coats
Doeskin trousers and vests
Alpaca coats, shooting coats
Calicoes, French merinos, prints
Muslin dress, white and regatta shirts
Rosewood workboxes
English and Geneva watches, gold guard chains
Diamond rings and other jewellery
Guns, pistols, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Superior and handsome Household Furniture
Brilliant-toned Grand Pianoforte, by Broadwood
Splendid Harp, by Erard
Silver Plate and Plated Ware
China and Glass Ware
Carriage, Horses, and Harness
Milch Cow
Baker's Patent Mangle, Russell's Cooking Apparatus, and various other effects.
The Property of William Walker, jun., Esq., who is about leaving the colony, and who has instructed

MR. EDWARD SALAMON to sell by public auction, at his residence, Walker's Point, Fort-street, on FRIDAY, December 28th, at 11 o'clock.
All the superior and handsome household furniture and effects, consisting of
Rosewood loo, and occasional card tables
Ditto cheffonier, with marble slab and plate glass back
Ditto balloon-back chairs, covered in striped silk damask
Ditto easy chairs, couches, ditto
Ditto centre ottoman, ditto
Ditto firescreens and work table
Ditto whatnots and canterbury
Ditto priedieu chairs, covered in needlework
Elegant pier table, with gilt scrolls, marble slab, and plate glass back
Brilliant-toned grand pianoforte, by Broadwood, 6¾ octaves, and all the modern improvements, in handsome mahogany case; music stool
Splendid harp by Erard, harp stool and music stand
Handsome Brussels carpets and rugs
Ormolu clocks, cut glass lustres and chandeliers
Paintings, engravings, and ornaments
Morocco-seated chairs
Telescope dining and side tables
Carved and ornamented sideboard, bookcases
Couches, chess-table, fenders and fireirons
Handsome china and glassware
Silver plate and plated ware
Hall table-presses, hat and umbrella stands
Rosewood, iron, and pine bedsteads and bedding
Wardrobes, chests drawers
Washstands and furniture, toilet tables and glasses
Children's bedsteads and bedding
Kitchen furniture and utensils
Russell's patent cooking apparatus
Baker's patent mangle and laundry utensils
Horses, carriage, and harness
Fine milch cow
And various effects, as will appear in the catalogues now preparing.
The whole will be on view the day preceding the sale, cards only, to be obtained on application to the auctioneer.
Terms, cash.

ST. JOHN'S DAY, 27th December.

PARRAMATTA SOUTH.—The most valuable Section of this IMPORTANT INLAND TOWN, being the portion on the west side of the Dog-Trap Road, the property of R. J. WANT, Esq., will be positively sold, WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE on the Ground, at the Terminus, at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, the 27th December.
It is intended to offer on that day that valuable portion of this property immediately opposite the Terminus and the Toll-bar on the north side of the Railway, with frontage to the Dog-Trap Road, and adjoining Beckett's Creek.
Terms—One quarter cash; residue, long credit.
Title perfect.
Lunch on the Ground.

SECOND GREAT UNRESERVED SALE, St. John's Day, THIS DAY, 27th December, of the Western and Choicest Portion of Parramatta South, the property of R. J. Want, Esq., on the Ground, at the Railway Terminus.
Observe—Without Reserve.
Terms—One quarter cash; residue, long credit.
Title perfect.
Refreshments on the Ground.
N.B.—The proprietor has received intimation that the foundation stone of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL will be positively laid on the above date.
A large amount (including one-fifth of the proceeds of last sale of this property) has been collected towards the building fund.

THE LAST SALE OF THE YEAR, and Second Great Unreserved Sale of the Western Portion of the Town of PARRAMATTA SOUTH, the property of R. J. WANT, Esq.
ST. JOHN'S DAY, 27th December.
TITLE—Unquestionable.
TERMS—25 per cent. cash deposit,
Residue, liberal credit.
In bringing forward this splendid property for unreserved sale, the auctioneers deem it a duty to draw the attention of the public to the following facts in connection therewith, which fully support its claim to the notice of CAPITALISTS, SPECULATORS, and others on the look out for a really PROFITABLE INVESTMENT for their money.
1. It is within 60 feet of the Parramatta Terminus, where all the branch lines must meet. The continuation of the main trunk line to Liverpool passes through the land, which will bring all the traffic of LIVERPOOL, CAMPBELLTOWN, APPIN, &c., to the spot.
2. Being the central point upon which all the various lines of railway must converge, viz., from PENRITH, BATHURST, LIVERPOOL, and GOULBURN; the country around Windsor and Richmond, DURAL, PARRAMATTA, PENNANT HILLS, and PROSPECT, it must become the FIRST INLAND TOWN IN THE COLONY.
3. It is also situate at the junction of three great thoroughfares, the Dog-trap, Sydney, and Parramatta Roads.
4. Arrangements are being made to secure AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF WATER for the use of the town, tenders having been already called for the erection of a dam across Beckett's Creek.
5. The ground is of the richest description, and most liberal RESERVES have been set apart for CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, MARKETS, and other public uses. A magnificent CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, on a scale unprecedented in the colony, is in course of erection, which will make it the centre of the Catholic population. The foundation of this splendid building will be laid on the day of the sale, and a large amount has already been subscribed towards the building fund.
6. The Railway Commissioners are about to issue season tickets; this will enable business men to use the rail to and fro at a trifling cost and conform to business hours. Parties with limited means who may desire to erect wooden or iron cottages, may do so for a mere song, and thus free themselves from the high rents of Sydney, secure all the necessaries of life at reduced prices, and, at the same time, enjoy all the advantages of residing in the country. The liberality of the terms enable them to do this in the shape of a small deposit, and periodical instalments, less than a rental, but which in a short time will secure to them a COMFORTABLE FREEHOLD. Bricks and timber can also be procured on the spot, thus giving every facility for the erection of buildings of every class.
7. The proprietor is about to erect a LARGE HOTEL and TEA GARDENS, which will form a great attraction to the Sydney people on holidays and days of amusement.
8. The Luggage Trains will run from the 1st January. It will, therefore, be important to secure a lot where the teams may rest while the goods are in transit to and from Sydney by rail.
9. Beckett's Creek runs right up to the town, thus securing an ample supply of fish for the inhabitants.
10. Any parties erecting stores at once, would be enabled to supply the settlers with goods, and prevent the necessity of any recourse to Sydney, and the delay consequent thereon.
11. As the proprietor has determined to SELL WITHOUT RESERVE, and as the choicest lots will be offered, purchasers at this sale may rest assured that, as a mere matter of speculation to sell again within a very short time, their money will be well invested.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from R. J. Want, Esq., to sell by public auction, on the Ground at the Parramatta Terminus, at 12 o'clock THIS DAY, the 27th December, being the festival of St. John the Evangelist,
Some of the choicest town and suburban allotments in PARRAMATTA SOUTH.
. The allotments have frontages to the Dogtrap-road and to good wide streets, and will all be pegged out on the ground, so that intending purchasers may select their lots prior to the sale.
SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.
LITHOGRAPHS may be had at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, Pitt-street.
LARGE PLAN also on view.

THE TALAVERA STATIONS,
In the District of Maranoa, Moreton Bay, with
7000 HEAD OF CATTLE,
200 HORSES.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Joseph Fleming, of the Bremer Steaming establishment, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 1st February,
Those first-class valuable pastoral properties known as
THE TALAVERA STATIONS,
in the district of Maranoa, Moreton Bay, having a frontage of about ten miles to the Balloon River, and running back the same distance on each side.
The commissioner's residence,
SURAT,
is within half a mile of the boundary of these magnificent stations.
The IMPROVEMENTS comprise a good but and substantial stock yards, quite new, and capable of working
10,000 HEAD OF CATTLE,
with drafting yards complete.
DEPASTURING CAPABILITIES, about
12,000 HEAD OF CATTLE,
60,000 SHEEP.
The stock that will be sold with this property consists of
7000 HEAD OF CATTLE
(particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement), and
200 HEAD OF HORSES,
of which about 30 are broken in to saddle.
Parties interested in squatting pursuits in the northern districts will find this splendid property worthy of attention. Further particulars and terms of sale (which are liberal) can be ascertained from the proprietor, Mr. Fleming, at Ipswich; or at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Mummell House and Grounds.
Mummell Farms.

P. DIGNAM and CO., Goulburn, have received instructions from the proprietor, Mr. John Garsed, to sell by public auction, at the Salutation Inn, Goulburn, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of January, 1856, at 12 o'clock,
Lot 1.—Mummell House and Grounds, together with 100 acres of Land, 30 of which are lucerne, and the remainder cleared.
Lot 2.—The Barn and Outbuildings, together with 100 acres of the finest land in the district, leased to Mr. M'Cabe for seven years, subject to which the property will be sold.
Lots 1 and 2 will be sold either together or separately.
Mummell House is on the very choicest part of that very choice estate, and is, without exception, the most delightful homestead in Argyle. Within the last two months the house has undergone a thorough repair, wood work painted, rooms papered, &c. The distance from Goulburn is only ten miles, the greater part of which the road is good.
After which, farms of from 30 to 100 acres each, commencing at the White Gate, and all frontages to the Wollondilly River. The soil is rich alluvial, and all ready for the plough, it not being timbered. These farms may be called the very cream of Mummell.
Terms most liberal, at sale.
Title, unquestionable.
For further particulars apply to JOHN GARSED, Garsed Wharf, Bathurst-street.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.
Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, December 27, at 11 o'clock precisely,
385 bales wool
Casks tallow
190 hides
1157 sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.—THE SECOND GREAT UNRESERVED SALE of the Town of PARRAMATTA SOUTH, will be held at the Railway Terminus, Parramatta, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.
Intending purchasers will receive tickets, which will convey them free to the ground, by the 11 o'clock train, on application at the Rooms of MORT and CO.
A lunch provided.

GREAT LAND SALE.
On THURSDAY, the 27th day of December instant.
The highly important and extensive sale of the magnificent property known as the O'Connell Estates, situated at and around Saint Mary's, bounded by the South Creek and the great Western Road, subdivided into farms and allotments of such size and dimensions as will suit the means of every class of purchasers.

MR. JAMES T. RYAN feels high gratification in having been favoured with instructions from the proprietor, who is leaving for England, to submit the splendid property — the very gem of the county of Cumberland—to public competition, on the ground, at Saint Mary's, THIS DAY, the 27th day of December instant, at 12 o'clock a.m., and now avails himself of the opportunity thus afforded to enunciate some of the various excellencies with which it abounds.
LOCALITY.
This celebrated property was originally granted to Lady O'Connell, in those early times when the whole colony on this side of the Blue Mountains was open to selection, and a more valuable or desirable choice, both as regards the quality and the description of the land, and its many other local advantages, could not possibly have been effected. The flourishing and rapidly improving village of St. Mary's forms, as it were, the centre of these estates, and is entirely surrounded by them. The property is here intersected by the South Creek, the banks of which, and the adjoining lands, from the valley to the hill top, have long been appreciated for their richness and fertility, and for years have been proverbial for their abundant yield, it is worthy of remark that the more elevated portions of this property are as wel adapted for the cereal productions, and produce as heavy crops, a the plains below.
The Great Western or Bathurst road passes through the centre of the estate, and the greater proportion of the lots will have the advantage of a frontage to that busy thoroughfare to the Western Gold-fields, and the great highway of the immense traffic to Hartley, Bathurst, Mudgee, Wellington, and the various townships in the Western interior. Besides the South Creek, that never failing supply of good water, the property is intersected by chains of ponds of excellent water in the driest season. The western boundary of the estate is barely two miles from the town of Penrith, twelve from Windsor, and fourteen from Parramatta, and is surrounded by the elegant mansions of Mamre, Werrington, and Dunheved; the scenery is beautiful, and the atmosphere pure, healthy, and invigorating. To farmers, dairymen, market gardeners, traders, shopkeepers, butchers, mechanics, and artizans of every class, an excellent opportunity is now afforded for securing capital farms for agricultural or dairy pursuits, or sites for carrying on trade or business with profit and advantage; for it does not require great wisdom to predict that this property will, ere long, become one of the most busy, thriving, and populous localities in the colony, more particularly as the proposed line of railway from Parramatta to Penrith will pass through the valley of this estate, and ultimately enhance its value in an unprecedented degree.
To the industrious, of moderate means, the auctioneer would especially direct their attention to the very eligible compact farm of arable land, of the most prolific description, into which this valuable property has been divided, where the fortunate purchaser may become the proprietor of a snug freehold, of such size and dimensions as may suit his views, and thus become his own landlord in one of those desirable and pleasant spots which nature has rendered so attractive by her bounty.
THE FARMS AND ALLOTMENTS consist of—
No. 1—53½ acres, frontage to South Creek, and Windsor and Cowpasture road, fenced on two sides
2—56¾ ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto
3—61 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, under cultivation.
4—59½ ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto part under ditto.
5—63 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto adjoining St. Mary's, and part under cultivation
6—43½ ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto.
7—44¾ ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto good land, and timber-fenced
8—49½ ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto bound.
9—31¾ ditto ditto ditto 3 sides, has been under cultivation.
10—32½ ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, good land.
11—33½ ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto.
12—50½ ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto.
13—12 ditto ditto Western Road, hut erected thereon.
14—18 ditto ditto ditto good water and fine land.
15—21½ ditto South Creek, close to Western road, ditto ditto.
16 and 17—41¼ and 28½ ditto ditto, good water and timber.
18, 19, and 20, varying from 41¾ to 38½ acres, frontage to Western Road have been under cultivation.
21—42 acres, good land and timber.
22 to 27 contain 33½ acres to 46¾, have frontages to the Western Road, excellent land. No. 24 contains a homestead.
28, 29, 30, and 31, from 51 to 63 acres, frontages to Western Road, partially cultivated, good land and timber, huts and houses thereon.
32 and 33, 40½ to 52¾ acres, excellent bush land partially fenced.
The Allotments in the village of St. Mary's are as follows, viz.:—
55 in number, containing from half an acre to one acre each, all having frontages of about 66 feet to the Western road; four have frontages to South Creek.
There are also three allotments on which are erected Three Brick-built Cottages, in the centre of the village, occupying a large space of ground.
Title, unexceptionable.
Terms: 25 per cent. on the fall of the hammer, 25 ditto on the completion of the conveyance, and the residue can remain for a term at 8 per cent. with security on the property.
Plans on view at the office of the auctioneer, and also at the office of A. H. M'Culloch, Esq., solicitor, Sydney.
A Luncheon provided at Mr. James Landers', St. Mary's.

Colonial Treasury,
Sydney, 20th December, 1855.

CIRCULAR QUAY.—At noon of THURSDAY, the 27th instant, the Lease for one year, commencing on the first day of January, 1856, of the dues authorised to be collected at the Circular Quay, will be put up to auction at the Treasury Land Sale Room, Macquarie-street, Sydney.
The boundaries of the wharf are as follows:—County of Cumberland, parishes of Saint James and Saint Philip, commencing at a point on the north-east shore of Sydney Cove, distant 68 feet 8 inches westerly from the northerly prolongation of the west side of Macquarie-street, and bounded on the east by a line parallel to Macquarie-street at a distance of 68 feet 8 inches, and bearing southerly 495 feet 3 inches by a line at right angles to Macquarie-street, bearing easterly 19 feet 9½ inches by a line parallel to Macquarie-street bearing southerly 319 feet 9½ inches, by a line at right angles to Macquarie-street, bearing westerly 19 feet 9½ inches, and by a line parallel to Macquarie street bearing southerly 25 feet; on the south by a line parallel to Albert-street, bearing westerly 198 feet 11 inches to the west side of Phillip-street by Phillip-street, bearing southerly 76 feet to Albert-street by the westerly prolongation of the northern side of Albert-street, bearing westerly 620 feet by a line bearing north about 25 feet to a rail fence, and by that fence north-westerly to the east side of Pitt-street, thence on the west by a line bearing northerly to the north-east corner of Messrs. Morehead and Young's store on the west side of Pitt-street at the Queen's Wharf, thence by a line bearing northerly dividing it from the Queen's Wharf from the Commissariat and Ordnance property, from the Dockyard, from the Colonial Storekeeper's, and the present Water Police premises, and thence produced northerly to a point on the wall of Messrs. Campbell's property at a distance of 99 links from the outer edge of the new quay; on the north by the southern boundary of Messrs. Campbell's property and its easterly prolongation, in all 99 links to the edge of the quay on the Cove, and by the outer edge of the quay southerly, easterly and northerly to the point of commencement, excluding however that portion of the quay extending from the Commissariat and Ordnance property to the Cove, and having a frontage of 25 feet on each side of the centre of the crane erected thereon, reserving also the portions required for the prolongation of Argyle, Pitt, Castlereagh, Elizabeth, and Philip streets, and of the Queen's Wharf, to the waters of the Cove, and reserving also the right of entering upon and placing materials in the vicinity of such portions of the Quay as may from time to time require repair; and provided also that that portion of the Quay lying and situate to the northward of a line drawn at right angles to its eastern boundary line, and bearing westerly to the waters of Port Jackson from a point on that boundary line distant 200 feet southerly from its north-easternmost corner be reserved exclusively for the use of ocean steamers.
The entire use of the large shed will be allowed the lessee, but no other buildings, sheds, or erections of any kind whatsoever will be allowed to be put up by the lessee or persons acting under his directions, or with his connivance, without the express sanction of the Government.
The wharf will be reserved as a public thoroughfare, and for landing or embarking passengers and other persons at the same free of any charge whatever.
The space occupied by the stairs at the old Dockyard will be reserved, and also a frontage of fifty feet opposite to the Commissariat Stores, with a right of further frontage should any vessel require it.
A frontage of twenty-five feet at the North-eastern steps will also be reserved for the use of the North Shore Steam Ferry boat.
The steps and stairs and other reserved spaces must be kept free from all ships or vessels, warps, hawsers, cables, goods, or any obstructions whatever.
The Government reserves to itself the right of shutting off any portion of the wharf for repairs or alteration, which may become necessary, in consideration of which a proportionate reduction in the rent will be made during the time occupied by such repairs, in the same ratio that the space so shut off may bear to the total extent of the wharf.
The lessee will be required to keep the Wharf and its appurtenances in good and suitable repair during his tenancy.
A bond in double the amount of the rent, with two sufficient sureties, will be required for the due observance of the conditions of the lease hereby advertised for sale, and the regular payment of the rent by equal monthly instalments, before the expiration of seven days after the termination of each month respectively.
A warrant of attorney will also be required.
Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Colonial Treasury.
(Signed) FRANCIS L. S. MEREWETHER,
Colonial Treasurer.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 21st December, 1855.
Conlon v. Mullaney.

ON THIS DAY, Thursday, the 27th instant, at Noon, at the defendant's residence, Pitt-street, corner of Brougham-place, known as the Fortune of War, the Sheriff will cause to be sold the defendant's stock-in-trade, pianoforte, furniture, &c., unless this execution be previously satisfied.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, December 24, 1855.
Abbott and others v. Baker.

ON MONDAY next, the 31st instant, at noon at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold all the right title interest and estate (other than an Equity of Redemption) of the abovenamed defendant of in, and to, all that piece or parcel of land situate in Pyrmont, in the Parish of Alexandria, County of Cumberland, and in the colony of New South Wales, being portion of allotment No. 13, of the subdivision of the Pyrmont Estate, whereon is erected a good substantial stone building, and bounded on the South-west by Point-street, commencing at a point on the North-east side thereof, distant twenty-six feet Northerly from the South-west corner of said lot, number 13 and bearing Northerly twenty-six feet—on the North-west by a line bearing North-easterly fifty-two feet—on the North-east by a line bearing South-easterly twenty-six feet, and on the South-east by a line bearing South-westerly fifty-two feet to the point of commencement.—Unless this execution be previously satisfied.

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THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1855.

ELECTION MEETING.

(From Wednesday's Maitland Mercury)

On Friday last a public meeting of the electors of the Northumberland Boroughs, called by advertisement, was held at the Court-house, West Maitland, for the purpose of hearing a statement of the political opinions of Mr. Roum Russell, a candidate for the representation of these Boroughs.

On the motion of Mr. J. Ledsam, seconded by Mr. G. Jenkins, Dr. M'Carney was unanimously called to the chair.

The Chairman said they had met together that afternoon for the purpose of hearing Captain Russell express his political sentiments, and he hoped that he would have an attentive hearing, and that they would act impartially. They would have an opportunity of questioning the candidate at the close of his address, and he hoped that whatever subjects were brought forward would be discussed with good temper.

Captain Russell said that he had great pleasure in meeting the electors on this occasion. Since the meeting that was held in the Sir William Denison Inn he had heard that many accusations had been made against him, and of which he was not then aware. Those who brought such charges would now have had an opportunity of stating them publicly, and he would endeavour to answer them. It had been said that his coming forward was premature, and that it was an attempt to steal a march on other candidates. He knew what was to come, and that the delay in electing the new representatives would have been so great, he would have said so too. However, the delay had given the electors time for deliberation, and had also afforded an opportunity for a full display of the malice, envy, malignity, and hypocrisy of those who were opposed to him, and also of stating all the charges they had to bring against him. He had now an opportunity of fully stating to them his political views. He had, not long ago, at a meeting of about thirty of his committee, explained to their satisfaction his political opinions, and had also answered and refuted the falsehoods which had been uttered against him. Those who had known him for the last twenty years were well aware that during the whole of that time he had been mixed up with every movement for the good of the towns of Maitland and Morpeth, and in every one of these he had endeavoured to promote them both with his money and influence. He had for the last twenty-six years been mixed up with the inhabitants of these towns, and as their interests were identical, it was not likely, if chosen as their representative, that he would now become a traitor to his own interests. He was now speaking more particularly of their local matters, and although he felt a diffidence in thus speaking of himself, he felt it necessary to do so, as there were many who did not know him. He had devoted his attention to the hospital from its earliest days. The fact was, the hospital owed its origin to Mrs. Chisholm, who began it as a sort of orphans' home. She had brought up a number of girls who had come out as immigrants. At that time the jealousies between the two towns were very strong, and Mrs. Chisholm brought up and sent to service, some of them were returned on their hands as sick. The East Maitlanders would not admit them, and he, in connection with the late Mr. M. Steele and Mr. James Young, rented a house in Durham-street, and removed to it the only patient there then was. He had assisted in paying the rent, and supplied the hospital with tea and sugar and other things, and had constantly supported the hospital up to the building erected. He had further endeavoured to introduce lectures into the town, and in the absence of others he had lectured himself. He furnished a room for these lectures, and was enabled to establish a library, nor did he think it beneath him to light and snuff the candles, but through jealousy this scheme fell to the ground, to the loss of himself and his friend Mr. Lipscomb. He had perhaps said too much of himself, and would now proceed to the business for which they had been called together. He had published an address, placing himself before them as a candidate for their suffrages, but he had not done so till he had received a requisition signed by 170 or 180 electors. He would not have done so had he not been called on by the electors. It had been said that his address was too brief, and that the opinions expressed in it were very vague, but he would now go through it in detail, so that every one might know his views. The first clause of that address referred to the New Constitution, which he considered as an experiment in legislation, and open to correction and improvement. Every one knew that he had fully understood the New Constitution, but when it was thoroughly examined it was not so easy to understand. It had its faults; it was an amalgamation of their rights and liberties. It was by no means a final measure, and he never considered it to be so. Lord John Russell did not think it a final measure; and, in Clause 10th, it was plainly shown that those who enacted it did not consider it a final measure, for they say, "The Legislative Assembly shall for the present consist of, &c." The chief objection to the Constitution Act is the two-thirds clause, but the great force of that objection existed in their own minds, because they all knew that it had been framed for the protection of the squatter. If all the alterations had been regulated by a two-thirds clause, they would not have thought so much of it, but parts may be altered by a bare majority, and those affecting the squatting interests by a two-thirds clause. If the two-thirds clause had been universal it would have tended to have checked hasty legislation. (Mr. Pearce: The clause is not English. Mr. Jenkins: It is a salutary law.) What they had to do with was the Constitution as it was. The people of the colony had got a mouth to consider the bill when it was first progressed. Many letters had been written on the subject, meetings held, and schemes proposed, but none of them rose above the constitution of a joint stock company. The two-thirds clause was objectionable, and it would apply much better to almost anything than to the squatter. There was certainly a saving clause in the Act, and the only way to get rid of it was by applying the 26th clause, and by it the evil might be remedied. (Mr. Pearce: Would you vote against the two-thirds clause itself?) He would not, if the clause had been general, but he was opposed to it when it was intended for the protection of one particular interest. It would have tended to check hasty legislation, and there was a danger in carrying measures by bare majorities. (Mr. Lipscomb: How did they do with the Sydney Bill?) That was a different matter, and they had no Reform Bill to deal with here. (Mr. Pearce: Yes, but they had their English feelings.) No doubt; but all other matters were settled by simple majorities, and this clause he had no doubt would yet be altered. The next subject was, that he agreed with the principles of Sir Richard Bourke's Act. The principle of that Act he considered was based on the maintenance of equal rights and privileges. (Mr. Pearce: The principle is wrong.) That principle was, that as each contributed to the revenue, all should receive from it, and if any one said that they should not have equal rights he was behind the age. He looked upon the support given to the church as having done much good, and he remembered when there was only one church in Maitland, and only one man attended it. (Mr. Hugh: The cause of that was, that they had——drunken minister. He believed that vital religion could and would support itself, but there was something called religion which was not so, but was a mere pretence, a cloak for hypocrisy, and he had a perfect hatred of the man who made a cloak of religion to clothe his villany. (A voice: There are many of that kind in the room.) He had heard that day of a lawyer who pretended to have a conscience. Now, he never heard of such a thing before. Olly-Joe had said that in his conscience no man ought to be sent to the Council who had not paid 25*l.* in the pound.—He believed that the State support given to religion had done a great deal of good. Even in the matter of marriages and christenings it had tended greatly to put a stop to prostitution and immorality. And even these ceremonies could not have been performed in the interior had the clergyman not received support from the Government. (Mr. Pearce: It kept out better men.) He believed that but for the State aid the clergymen would have been left to starve in the interior. There was one clergyman, and only one, in the interior, who was not so supported, and he had been obliged to struggle about for a meal of meat and a night's lodging. That was one of those supported on the voluntary system. He was brought out by Dr. Lang (Mr. Hugh: there are a number of Free Church ministers in the interior). The Free Church did not repudiate State pay. He believed the Free Church had done a great deal of good. He did not think that the State aid would always be continued.—The progress made by the clergy in the interior would ultimately render such aid useless. He thought that the time for this State support should cease was fast approaching, but he would give the clergy warning to quit, and would by degrees reduce the amount until it entirely ceased. (Mr. Pearce: Then you are afraid, practically, now against State pay.) He would; but he would reduce that support by degrees, and not cut it off at once. In the early days of the colony the support of the clergy had been pondered of much good. The next subject was that of education, and after the able and talented lecture on this subject he had heard the previous night, it was almost ashamed when he introduced the subject to their notice. He admired the talents of the lecturer, and was delighted with the beautiful theory Mr. Plunkett gave us in his few hints vaulting from subject to subject, but when he attempted Mr. Plunkett's object was to see that the leading academies would never reach it, because he had described something which was beautiful, but it was perfectly visionary. He talked of training children, from their birth which was, under present circumstances, impossible. In considering the question of education they had to deal with things as they were. When they looked at the old country they found that various systems had been tried. In Prussia a system without religion in it had been introduced, which had spread to Holland and some of the German states, and that system had produced Young Germany and misery, but no happiness. In Ireland it had been somewhat satisfactory, because it, to a certain extent, suited the different sects. It was like individuals going to the different churches, some went one way, others went another. In France it had done nothing. All national systems of education naturally produced slavery. There was no national system of education in this colony. A national system of education said to the parent, "You shall not educate your child as you think right and proper, but you shall educate your child as I order you," and thus it was that man was enslaved, and that a national system of education was a system of slavery. When a person came to this colony he was entitled to educate his child as he thought right, and every individual had a perfect right to bring up his child in the way he might so go. (Mr. Pearce: But he left it a right way and a wrong way.) If Mr. Pearce would show him which was the right way, he would vote for it. Every one thought his own way the right way. No thought the State might control and regulate the education of destitute children, but it had no right to control him in the education of his children. He approved of municipal institutions, under proper safeguards. They promoted emulation of the most laudable character, and brought forward local talent and ability. People at a distance could not do so much good for them as they could do for themselves. They could not know their wants, and even after they were told of them there was always so much delay, that in everything that was done the expense was vastly greater than if it had been done by themselves. To show this he would mention one instance. His boys, who were one day fishing under the bridge, observed it was in a very dangerous state, and came and told him they were afraid it would fall down. He reported the matter to the Road Trust, and it was immediately repaired, whereas if the information had been required to be sent to parties at a distance, the bridge might have been down before any steps had been taken in the matter. (Mr. Hough: The bridge must have been badly put up.) No; the white ant had got into the wood. (Mr. Hough: They should not have put in weed liable to be attacked with the white ant. Mr. Nicholson: Perhaps Mr. Hough has the white ant in his own house. A voice: No, sir, Nicholson, he says all the wood.) He was opposed to centralization, and considered that with municipal institutions they could manage all their local affairs. He was also a strenuous advocate for railways in all directions, as far as they could afford to pay for them, and he regretted that the vote of £500,000 had been withdrawn. But there was not one reason why the vote should have been withheld. Every sum of money that had been voted away in the present Council was money taken entirely out of their hands, and for which they would in future years require to pay interest, and to that extent the general revenue would be reduced, as the interest on these loans was a preferable debt. Railways were a matter in which they were particularly interested, and if they had continued in their apathetic state he fully believed that the railway would have gone by Maitland, and so injured that ultimately the gross might have been seen growing in the streets. He thought that the station at East Maitland should be at the cattle market, and at West Maitland if it touched the town at all he would be quite satisfied. With the New Steam Company was formed, he had urged the formation of a railway from Maitland to Morpeth, which if it had been accomplished, it would have done much good (A voice: It would have ruined the coaches.) There was no doubt that in the carrying out of every public object some partial injury must be done to individuals. (A voice: Could'nt they amalgamate?) He now came to consider the necessity for having a representative who knew their local wants, and would study their local interests. It was a saying among sailors, "Dear bought and far fetched was what pleased the lasses." And that was what some of them seemed to want; but he thought that one whose interest was identical with their own, if other things were equal, was the fittest person to represent them. Besides, it was right and proper for a man to struggle for a higher station, and he stood before them on the grounds advocated by Dr. Johnson. (Captain Russell here read a quotation from Dr. Johnson, the substance of which was that if a seat in Parliament could be bought with money it was not worth the having, but if a person was raised to that position by the free votes of the electors, it was a station of honour). He considered that every man ought to strive after the highest position, and that true liberty was equal laws justly administered, and the highest was equal to him. As to free trade they were all interested in it, and he had striven hard to get Newcastle made a free port, and he hoped that Morpeth would yet be the same. He did not think a £5 tonnage duty was any infringement on free trade, because he considered free trade to be the dealing with one class on equal terms. His statements as to the liberty of conscience seemed to have given offence. He considered liberty of conscience to be the right to believe or practise anything that did not injure one's neighbour. (Mr. Pearce: Nevertheless is contrary to liberty of conscience which interfered between God and man.) That, he thought, would be a point very difficult to define; and he thought it was derogatory to the Great Being to introduce such a subject as an electioneering meeting. (Mr. Pearce: What is your opinion about a nominee Upper House?) He believed that in the first instance there would be great difficulty in getting over a nominee Upper House. He had carefully read the debates on that subject in the Home Parliament, and they had great difficulty in dealing with it, as it had to be considered whether there were materials for such a House. The New Constitution was an experiment in the art of governing; and as to selecting a nominee, or an elected Upper House, he would not pretend to decide. If there were interest in the Constitution, those would soon be found out when it came fairly into operation, and when discovered he would be the first to endeavour to rectify them. When the New Constitution was first mooted, he thought that they were better as they were, and he considered the titles that were proposed most ridiculous. The bill was, however, much improved in committee, and further improved by the Home Parliament. As to the land question, all the Legislature had ever placed under the control of the new Legislature, and any evils that were created by them would now be corrected. He all along thought, but would not say so, you know, very little about religion.

Mr. Pearce: Would you go into the Upper House if you were nominated to it?

Captain Russell said that the question now put brought him to another of the slanders raised against him. A man came and said to another, "If you elect Captain Russell he will get into the Upper House, and then he said "Don't you remember the Scotch Church question," and that very man took a bribe of £100. It was all very well to talk of principle. Some men pretended to be very honest, until they were favoured, and that man was one of them.

No further questions having been asked, the chairman rose, and invited the electors to examine the candidates.

Mr. Nicholson said he thought Mr. Pearce would have some more questions to put to Captain Russell, and they ought to give him fair play, and not cut him short. (Several voices: Mr. Pearce has left the meeting.)

Captain Russell thanked the meeting for the attention they had given him, and stated that it was his intention to visit East Maitland and Morpeth, and to address the electors. He had the interests of the towns at heart, as also of the colony generally. If then the electors now present felt any interest in him they would give him their votes on the day of election.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, and three cheers for Captain Russell, the meeting separated.

The meeting was very crowded, and a considerable number standing outside. There were apparently from one hundred to a hundred and twenty persons present, and most of them appeared to be electors. A deep interest in the proceeding appeared to be taken by all present. Considerable excitement occasionally prevailed, but throughout the meeting was conducted with the greatest order and regularity.

ROYAL GIFT.—Her Majesty has presented corporal Pierce Hoban, the brave Kilkenny boy who was wounded at the battles of Alma and Inkermann, with a pair of magnificent, richly-chased colours. "Each from the Queen, and the work of the princess Alice."

WALES TO RUSSIAN PRISON.—A return to the House of Commons, ordered on the motion of Mr. Hadfield, states that the respective numbers of Russian prisoners, between June, 1854, and March last, were 642, 657, 2,000; the expenditure was £11,694 9s. 7d.; leaving the balance, £60,081 12s. 5d.

CRITICAL STATE OF NAPLES.

(From the Times of 15th November.)

Naples, July 7th, 1855.

Daily affairs seem to have reached a crisis which warrants the belief that a convulsion may every moment take place. The wretched King of Naples and his brutal and absurd Minister of Police, not content with manifesting their Russian sympathies in a plainly as they dare, appear bent upon trying an *experimentum crucis* upon the patience and long-suffering of the people. There are few extremes of steady tyranny that would not be endured there in silence; the upper ranks are not, as a body, either very energetic or very liberal; the middle classes have long been broken in to slavery and silence; the army has, till lately, been a sort of spoilt child of the Sovereign; and the populace, content with sunshine and macaroni, feel no sense of oppression and no desire for freedom, and are always ready to laugh and sometimes to fight for a Monarch who cajoles them and a Government which spares them. The land is so beautiful, the climate so delicious, the soil so fertile in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, that of life, in more than its lowest, its animal sense, it is very easy; and, unless laboriously and viciously made otherwise, very sweet. Men are satisfied with little, and obtain that little readily: a shed to sleep in, a slice of water-melon, and a cigar of villanous tobacco, constitute the only necessaries of life to the mass. Everything therefore, that can be borne will be borne; and the oppression which drives the Neapolitans to desperation must be general, barbarous, and stupid beyond all ordinary measure.

The limits of possible endurance on one side and of conceivable folly and brutality on the other seem, however, to have been nearly reached. If no actual and cognizable insults had been offered to the Western Powers, the British and of British colonists were expensive, and the Governor should be kept in his proper position. The people had adopted expensive habits and customs, and the Governor was forced into them. If the people wanted baubles they ought to pay for them. Mr. Pearce and himself were now in the habit of walking on their feet, because they could not afford to ride, but now both Mr. Pearce and himself rode in a gig.

Mr. Nicholson: Supposing you were returned as one of the members for the boroughs, do you intend to adhere strictly to the interests of the people, or to the interests of the Government?

Captain Russell had already stated that his interests were identical with theirs, and he was a traitor to himself if he voted against them. He thought that in all local matters the inhabitants of the locality ought to be fully consulted, but in general matters affecting the whole country, the representative, whilst consulting his constituency, ought also to consider what was best for the general interest.

Mr. Pearce: Perhaps your interest might be to get a good Government place?

Captain Russell, in reply, said that was a part and parcel of the kind of slander in which the questioner was so prolific. He was a great stickler for liberty, and liberty of conscience; but there was no liberty in slandering his neighbour. He had been among them for many years, and they could only judge of him by his acts: and he would now ask his fellow-townsmen, was there any act of his life which showed the slightest tendency to the seeking of place or pay from any one, let alone from the Government. He was, thank God, independent, and could live without his coals, although that gentleman would not burn them; but there was a certain gentleman who was in every company boasting that he was independent, and that he had made money—but he would not tell anybody how he had got the money he had boasted so much about. He (Captain Russell) would frankly tell them that at one time he was so much reduced that he had not a sixpence to pay for the postage of a letter, but he and his sons put their shoulders to the wheel, and by hard labour and honest industry he had reason to thank God that he was now independent.

Mr. Pearce: Did you sign the petition against the New Constitution?

Captain Russell did not sign that petition, and at the time the people were so apathetic that, had it not been for the untiring industry of the late editor of the *Maitland Mercury*, there would have been very few names appended to it.

Mr. Lipscomb begged to deny that statement. He (Mr. L.) called that meeting himself, when an attempt was made by the packing club to swamp the meeting, and put the whole movement down. They did not, however, succeed, and when the matter got fairly before the public the petition was thoroughly successful.

Captain Russell said that now, since the matter had been fairly called to his recollection, he remembered having something to do with that petition, and in its favour too. The petition, after it had been signed, had been packed in a box, and he was in the boat with the box. The boat nearly upset and swamped, and became half full of water, and on lifting up the box the water was running out of the bottom of it. Learning that he was the petitioner that was inside, he had advised them to get up new one, as he thought it would be spoiled.

Mr. Pearce: What is your opinion about the minister's disqualification clause in the New Constitution?

Captain Russell quite agreed with that clause. A clergyman had a sacred duty to perform, very different from the duties of a Legislative Assembly. If clergymen were sent there, they would be continually with each other, or with some of the members. They could not, if sent to the Council, on some occasions avoid this, and therefore it was a very wrong position to place any clergyman in.

Mr. Pearce: How do you reconcile that opinion with the principle of perfect equality?

Captain Russell considered that could be very easily done. Clergymen had taken vows upon them to be content in the discharge of certain sacred duties, and if they were sent into the Council, they could not fulfil those duties which they had vowed faithfully to perform.

Mr. Pearce: The clergy do not take vows.

Captain Russell denied that statement. Every clergyman took vows on himself, and bound himself to watch over his people, and attend to their spiritual interests, and this he could not faithfully do if he was a member of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Nicholson: You see, Mr. Pearce, if you had been a properly religious man you would have known all about these things, but we all see you know very little about religion.

Mr. Pearce: Would you go into the Upper House if you were nominated to it?

Captain Russell said that the question now put brought him to another of the slanders raised against him. A man came and said to another, "If you elect Captain Russell he will get into the Upper House, and then he said "Don't you remember the Scotch Church question," and that very man took a bribe of £100. It was all very well to talk of principle. Some men pretended to be very honest, until they were favoured, and that man was one of them.

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in a manner—the unworthy of their high-proprietorship. Nor could the existence of such a tension, nor consistent with the most peaceful principles, even for an hour, should it be at last coming to a climax, and cordial intercourse established between the two Governments. Let us announce our determination neither to interfere ourselves between tyrannical monarchs and outraged citizens, nor to permit the interference of any other Power. Let Ferdinand and his victims, and Pio Nono and *his* victims, try their mutual strength and settle their domestic quarrels. If the oppressors are really the strongest, why, we may depicre the fact, but it would be idle and irrelevant in us, occupied and distant as we are, to attempt to redress the balance: to do so would be to create by external force an artificial condition which honour and consistency would oblige us to continue to uphold. But if, as we believe, the enslaved and the injured would prove more than a match for their tyrants if cut off from foreign aid—why, it would be a crime and a blunder, if we were to stand by and suffer that foreign aid to be rendered—if we were to permit others to do for the wrong what we deny ourselves the luxury of doing for the right.

TO MAKE ARTIFICIAL MARBLE AND STONE.—The following is the condensed specification of a patent for the above purpose, granted to an American citizen. The material of which the artificial stone is made is plaster of Paris. After it has been prepared and of the right shape, it is dried in a room, at about 80 degrees. When sufficiently dry, it is immersed in a warm solution of borax and glauber salts, prepared by dissolving one pound of borax and a quarter of an ounce of the latter salts in one gallon of water as a ratio. After the casting is thoroughly wet in this, it is removed to the drying room and exposed to a heat of 260 degrees of Fahrenheit, until all the water has passed off. It is then permitted to get nearly cold, when it is immersed in a strong hot solution of borax, to which has been added for one ounce of stearic acid for every gallon of the borax solution. This solution is kept warm, and the castings kept in it until they are completely saturated, when they are taken out and dried, and are found to have acquired a marble-like hardness. A day or two after this operation, the castings are slightly heated and covered over with a thin coat of Canada balsam dissolved in turpentine, after which they are kept warm until the turpentine is driven off. Various coloured substances may be used along with the materials specified, to colour the artificial marble, such as indigo for blue, and other substances for other colours. The marble may also be streaked and beautifully variegated.—*Scientific American.*

MISS NIGHTINGALE.—Miss Nightingale in appearance is just what you would expect in any other well-bred woman who may have seen perhaps rather more than thirty years of life; her manner and countenance are prepossessing, and this without the possession of positive beauty; it is a fine not easily forgotten, pleasing in its smile, with an eye betokening great self-possession, and giving, when she wishes, a quiet look of firm determination to every feature. Her general demeanour is quiet, and rather reserved; still, I am much mistaken if she is not gifted with a very lively sense of the ridiculous. In conversation, she speaks on matters of business with a grave earnestness one would not expect from her appearance. She has evidently a mind disciplined to restrain, under the principles of the action of the moment, every feeling which would interfere with it. She has learned to command, and learned the value of conciliation towards others and constraint over herself. Her nerve is wonderful: I have been with her at very severe operations; she was more than equal to the trial. She has an utter disregard of contagion; I have known her several times over-most dying of cholera or fever. The more awful, to every sense, any particular case, especially if it was that of a dying man, her sight, I think, would be keen beholding over him, administering to his ease in every way in her power, and seldom quitting his side till death released him.—Osborne's Cadmore.

ARAGO'S FIRST EXAMINATION.—At the Polytechnic School, Arago prepared himself for the course of the first year's service; and at his examination at Toulouse, M. Mouge, the examiner, was not a little struck at his proficiency and independence. The autobiographer gives the following report of his first interlocutory conversation with the examiner:—"If you are going to answer like your comrades, it is useless for me to question you." "Sir, my comrades know somewhat more than he has shown; I hope to be more fortunate than him; but what you have just said to me might well intimidate me and deprive me of all my powers." "Timidity is always the excuse of the ignorant; it is time to save you from the shame of a defeat that I am sure you the proposal of not examining you." "I know of no greater shame than that which you now inflict upon me. Will you be so good as to question me? It is your duty." "You carry yourself too high, sir! We shall see presently whether this be a legitimate pride." "Proceed, sir! I wait for you." "M. Monge then put to me a geometrical question, which I answered in such a way as to diminish his prejudices. From this he passed on to a question in algebra, to the resolution of a numerical equation. "I had the work of a Lagrange at my fingers' end; I analysed all the known methods, pointing out their advantages and defects: Newton's method, the method of recurring series, the method of depression, the method of continued fractions—all were passed in review; the answers had lasted an entire hour. Monge, brought over now to feelings of great kindness said to me, 'I could from this moment, consider the examination at an end. I will, however, for my own pleasure, ask you two more questions. What are the relations of a curved line to the straight line which is a tangent to it?' I looked upon this question as a particular case of the theory of osculations which I had studied in Lacroix's 'Fonctions Analytiques.' 'Finally,' said the examiner to me, 'How do you determine the tension of the various cords of which a irregular curve is composed?' I resolved this problem according to the method expounded in the Mecanique Analytique. It is clear that Lagrange had supplied all the resources of my examination. I had been two hours and a quarter at the table. M. Monge, going from one extreme to the other, got up, and, with some embarrassment, and scarcely declared that I should occupy the first place on his list."

BLACK RYE.—The task of perambulating the confectionaries of London has been undertaken by some philanthropists, and among them the editor of the *Builder*, who in a small pamphlet recently published exposes the adulterations practised by the master confectionaries of Marlborough Street Police Court, he states, that next to Berwick Street "exists a little known, but badly built, and badly inhabited collection of houses," and says, "that the people of this district were and are still the constant plagues of the police, and that some of the public-houses are of the worst description;" and as an illustration of the pugnacious and pugilistic dispositions and practices of the colony, he says, "I need not add the following copy of a printed announcement, placed in a chemist's shop-window close by:—"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN are respectfully informed that BLACK RYE are effectually concealed on *moderate terms*. It is warranted that the preparation is not injurious to the skin."—*Reynold's Mystery of Confectionary.*

INCONTINENCE OF RETENTION OF URINE.—In the treatment of disease, regimen—that is, the regulation of the various functions of the body, as effected by rest or exercise, by temperature, by air, by mental excitement or quietude, &c.—has always been considered as of great importance. The tendency of modern medical practice is to set a higher value upon it than ever. "The regulation of the diet alone (forming one single subsidiary department of the general doctrine of the Asigmus) is, indeed, sometimes in itself sufficient to arrest the action and progress of disease. In the first, day of a catarrh, for instance, simple abstinence from fluids generally effects a rapid and speedy cure; a proper vegetable diet is sufficient, in most instances, to remove the most aggravated cases of scorbutus; the inculcation of a due mineral diet forms, in the same way, the chief anchor of the physician in the treatment of diabetes; and there are few cases of constipation or of dyspepsia, however chronic or obstinate, that cannot be ultimately remitted by dietetic means alone; and without the aid of medicine."—*Dr. Simpson on Hæmopathy.*

A ZOUAVE.—A young Zouave, who had entered the army as a volunteer, excited the greatest astonishment amongst the English and French officers by his marvellous powers. He attempted the most extraordinary feats, and succeeded in all. An English captain one day asked him why he joined with such marvellous agility. He had entered the army voluntarily, when he knew that he was about to be ordered to the front. "Monsieur," said he, "I wished to die in the army." The Zouave appeared to be a man of few words, but of great resolution. He was one of the hundreds of wounded who applied to the English surgeons to be attended to before the Frenchmen, and his determination may make up their minds in time; and be prepared, when the crisis shall arrive, to act besides money."—*Courrier du Bas Rhine.*

A MONSTER OF BIRDS.—Dr. de Montravel has just published a work in which he proposes a new method for taking the honey from the combs, without recourse to the cruel practice of killing them. The method he proposes is to subject the hives to the vapours of sulphur dipped in salts of nitre, which has a powerful narcotic, depriving the bees temporarily of the power of movement, but not destroying them.

CLOCKWORK.—WHEAT IN ENGLAND.—The correspondent of the *Gardener's Chronicle* writes as follows:—"A piece of wheat of mine has lost stock to-day, as far as I can estimate, amounting to about 2½ acres in extent of the field. I attributed this sickness to the frost, but I am now inclined to think that the cause is the dressing of the seed in the usual way with blue vitriol, because a small part sown with undressed seed is as thick and flourishing as I could wish."

A SWISS INVENTOR.—A mechanician named Fenkert, a Swiss by birth, but long resident at Lyons, recently left that city for Paris in order to submit to the examination of a committee of the Institute his model of his invention. It has cost him many years' application and labour, and will, he says, throw 700 projectiles a minute, and destroy in a very short time either a town or a whole squadron.—*Saint Public.*

DESTRUCTIVE AVALANCHES.—A letter from Barcelona states that in the course of a violent tempest which burst on the 26th of April over the valley of Arvay, in Catalonia, near the French frontier, some enormous masses of masonry fell from the Pyrenees, and completely buried three large villages, named Ura, Vayscreas, and Llabely, each containing from 500 to 700 inhabitants. The authorities of the district immediately caused labourers to be employed to remove the snow, and though the operation was far from complete when the letter left, not fewer than forty-seven dead bodies had been discovered.

USEFUL PROJECT.—It is stated that Mr. Thomas Wilson, formerly a Dutch merchant, has proposed a plan for opening a canal communication between the Black Sea and the Danube, from a point in the bay of Kostenje to a part of the river between Chernavoda and Rasova, the line followed nearly identical with that of the remains of Trajan's wall. The distance to be traversed would be little more than thirty miles, and the route would effect a saving of about 260 miles of navigation in transporting produce from Servia, Bulgaria, and most parts of Wallachia, while it would have the advantage of being away from the neighbourhood of Russia.

DESTRUCTION OF ANCHORS IN THE BALTIC.—No less than £60,000 worth of broken anchors were raised by the Baltic fleet last year.

LONDON STREETS.—The Postmaster-General states that there are fifty King streets, fifty Queen streets, and sixty John streets and William streets in London.

BIRTHS.

At Corrimpton, Monaroo, on the 16th instant, Mrs. F. Cooper, of a daughter.

On the 21st instant, at her father's residence, Newcastle, the wife of Captain W. J. Rich, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Christchurch, Chester Bury, New Zealand, on the 6th November, by the Rev. James Wilson, A.M., W.J. W. Hamilton, Esq., barrister at law, of Sydney, New South Wales, to Frances, eldest daughter of James Townsend, Esq., of Petty Head.

On the 24th instant, at St. Kilda-street, by the Rev. T. Williams, C. J. Warren, Esq., of Richmond, Worcestershire, to Mary Ann Scott, daughter of Mr. J. Dixson, London, England.

On the 18th instant, by special license, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Collins-street, Melbourne, by the Rev. John Eggleston, Robert, Viscount Ossulston, to Dorothy Gillespie, Sydney, to Miss Anne Brown, late of Dublin.

DEATHS.

At his residence, the Haven and Jockey Inn, Burgund, on the seventeenth day of the 20th December, 1855, Mr. Thomas Hall, aged and respected colonist, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives.

On the 21st instant, at the Glebe, Mary Ann, infant daughter of Francis and Ann Parsons, aged 17 months.

FUNERAL.—The friends of Mr. THOMAS MAY are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the late deceased with decency. The procession to move from his residence, Parramatta-street, THIS DAY, at o'clock precisely.

CHARLES RISDELL, Undertaker.

FUNERAL.—The remains of the late Mr. JAMES KENNIN, will be removed from his late residence, the Horse and Jockey Inn, Burwood, this present instant, at the morning of SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at o'clock. No mourners will be invited. JAMES WILLIS, undertaker, Parramatta.

THE RUBY NIGHT.—Mr. DE LISSA, from Lon don, in connection with the celebrated Mr. and Mrs. H. Polonese's, optitians and oculists to the Royal Family, of Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. The initial improvements made by this firm enable persons in advanced age, as well as the young, to read with ease, and to discriminate the minutest objects with perfect distinctness. Their lenses have the most valuable advantage over those made on any principle, in common use, that of not fatiguing, straining, irritating, or weakening. It is preserved, and strengthened, and in many cases restored. Their lenses are slightly tinted by a process, known only to themselves, and keep the eye in its required temperature, thereby preventing the ill effects arising from the single process of most extensive power. Also a very small pocket-glass of the highest power ever produced, for the use of officers, or miles—most invaluable to the sportsman, tourist, or traveller.

N.B. OBSERVE the name and address—Mr. DE LISSA, from London, 20, Cumberland-street, between King and Market streets.

LAUNCH.—One of the three iron steamships now intended to ply between Sydney and Balmain, will be launched from Mr. S. CROOKE'S Wharf, Balmain, THIS MORNING at 11 o'clock.

THE 17th of JANUARY.—Messrs. WOOLCOTT and CLARKE desire to inform the public of Sydney and the large Panoramic View of the Kings of Scotland, Ireland, and England, will be exhibited on the above evening, at the Royal Victoria Theatre, Sydney.

Important Sale of First Class Port Wines, Sherry, and Spirits, 70 Wine and Spirit Merchants, Bayers for the Port

Phillip Market.

20 Hogsheads First Class Port Wine

20 Quarter-casks ditto ditto

600 Cases 1, 2, and 3 dozen, ditto ditto.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTER have received instructions from Messrs. Cohen, Solomon, and Co., Wine Merchants, Bayers for the Port, to sell by auction, at their Stores, No. 70, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Bayers for the Port Wine, Sherry, and Spirits, on THURSDAY, the 3rd January, 1856, at 11 o'clock, the following Wines and Spirits, landed from the ship Duke of Sutherland and Co.:—

Twelve diamond—

2 hogsheads port wine

2 quarter-casks ditto ditto

Twelve diamond, with H. M.—

4 hogsheads port wine

12 quarter-casks ditto ditto

Four diamonds, single grape—

1 hogshead port wine

4 quarter-casks ditto ditto

Four diamonds—

3 hogsheads port wine

Five diamonds, single grape—

2 hogsheads port wine

2 quarter-casks ditto ditto

Three diamonds, H.M.—

6/1 cases, each 1 dozen, port wine

108 ditto, 2 ditto, ditto ditto

60 ditto, 3 ditto, ditto ditto

1 Hhd—

2 quarter-casks sherry

Seven T—

1 quarter-casks ditto

200 cases single grape—

1 pipe sherry.

The value of these brands is so well known, that the auctioneer does not expect wine to make any comment on the quality; and have merely, therefore, to direct the attention of the wine consumers to the approximately new attendant of sending wines of such undoubted quality.

Terms at sale.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Parties desirous of advertising in the above journal, can be supplied with the *Herald* for the remainder of the year, will be supplied with the *Herald* at half price, from the 1st January.

CASH ADVERTISEMENTS will be received at the Office, 7 o'clock in the evening.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD can be had every morning, at No. 2, Wynyard-square, Mrs. Hughes, News Agent, Botany-street, near the Scottish Hotel, Woolloomooloo.

Subscription, £1 per quarter, payable in advance.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD BALMAIN.

Subscribers are reminded that the terms of subscription is £1 per quarter, payable in advance. PERSONAL CALLS.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

Two lines ... 2s

Six ditto ... 3s

Every additional line ... 6d

And for every subsequent insertion ... 1s

Terms—PRICE, 2d. per Number, or 6s. per Quarter, payable in advance.

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